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THE
PLAIN TRUTH
ABOUT
SEED
by
G.B. McVAY
1916

PUBLISHED BY

McVAY SEED & FLORAL CO.
2018 FIRST AVENUE
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

TRY US ON YOUR 1916 ORDERS FOR SEED

INDEX

OR

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ORDER SHEET—SEASON 1916

MCVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY
(Incorporated)
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

PLEASE FILL IN THESE BLANKS PLAINLY

Ship Articles on this Sheet as Specified:

Amount Enclosed:

Name _____

Post Office Order

Post Office..

R. F. D. No.

County

1000000000

State.

Express

State Shipping Point if Different from Post Office.

HOW TO BE SENT:

MAIL

EXPRESS

FREIGHT

(By What Railroad)

(By What Company)

ABOUT DELIVERED PRICES: We deliver small garden and flower seed up to pounds at prices quoted in catalogue, but for larger quantities, you should add extra for postage as per table below. We do not deliver Peas, Beans, Corn, Potatoes, Fertilizers, Clovers, Grasses or any other forage plants, Farm Seeds, Insecticides, Poultry Supplies, Sprayers, etc., except where noted. Figure your distance from Birmingham and add Parcel Post rates as per table below:

NEW PARCEL POST RATES EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1st, 1914

Table Zone Rates

WEIGHT Pounds	1,401 to 1,800 miles 7th zone....	Over 1,800 miles 8th zone....
1.....	\$0.05	\$0.11
2.....	.06	.21
3.....	.06	.31
4.....	.07	.48
5.....	.07	.60
6.....	.07	.72
7.....	.08	.84
8.....	.08	.96
9.....	.09	.91
10.....	.09	1.08
11.....	.10	1.20
12.....	.10	1.32
13.....	.11	1.44
14.....	.11	1.56
15.....	.12	1.68
16.....	.12	1.80
17.....	.13	1.92
18.....	.13	2.04
19.....	.14	2.16
20.....	.14	2.28
Local.....	\$0.05	\$0.11
Up to 50 miles 1st zone....	\$0.05	\$0.06
51 to 150 miles 2nd zone....	\$0.05	\$0.07
151 to 300 miles 3rd zone....	\$0.06	\$0.08
301 to 600 miles 4th zone....	\$0.07	\$0.09
601 to 1,000 miles 5th zone....	\$0.08	\$0.09

Write all you want to say about this order on this sheet. Requests for quotations and other information requiring an answer on separate piece of paper.

Send us here the name and address of two or three parties who plant a good lot of seed:

Name..... P. O. Address.....

Name..... P. O. Address.....

Name..... P. O. Address.....

McVay Seed & Floral Co., (Inc.) gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs or Plants it sells, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned and money, if any, that has been paid will be refunded.

CATALOGUE—1916

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

Written by G. B. McVAY

Published by

McVay Seed & Floral Company, Inc.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

INTRODUCTORY

 DURING 1915 the whole European Countries have been aflame with the most devastating war on record and now the 1916 season is ushered in with most all of Europe and parts of Africa and Asia still in the throes of the bloodiest struggle on record.

The American farmer is still sitting steady in the neutral or peace boat and is reaping a rich harvest of dollars from the blood-stricken war zone. He is practically feeding and clothing the whole world today and it's up to him to keep providing for some time to come.

So every farmer should look forward to cultivating in 1916 every available piece of land that he can find the help to aid in its accomplishment.

The prospects are certainly bright for good prices to obtain for everything that can be produced on the American farm for some time to come.

It is well, though, to make as wide a diversification of crops during 1916 as the local conditions will permit. Feed stuff for both man and beast is bound to rule high in price, so that close attention should be given to this class of crops. You can't reap, however, unless there is liberal planting; and this brings up the question of seed, which it is the purpose of the writer to talk about in the following seventy-two pages.

Quality and Conservatism

The writer of this catalog has written thirty-one seed catalogues for the Southern planter, should be, and is, capable of knowing the great needs of the South when it comes to seed.

The writer will be conservative in all statements throughout this catalogue, but at the same time will endeavor to impress on the reader the great need of seeds of the right kind and quality to obtain the maximum results under, often trying, Southern conditions of climate and soil.

Why Southern Planters Should Buy Their Seed From Southern Seed Houses

One of the primary reasons is that the Southern seedsman makes a study of varieties best suited to the South and knows where and in what climate seeds intended for the Southern planter should be grown. This makes a great difference in the resulting crop, whether it be field or garden seed.

Take, for example, the item of seed oats. No honest Southern seedsman would think of selling Northern grown seed oats to be planted in the South. He would know by actual experience that such seed are not acclimated and the resulting crop would not be up to the expected standard. The same thing applies to melon seed, as Northern grown melon seed does not produce as large a fruit and then, too, the actual seed are smaller than Southern grown.

The place or climate where seed are grown has considerable to do with the yield in the South. A great many farmers overlook this important point when they go to order their spring seed. Too many of them are influenced by flashy catalogues, extravagant assertions and ridiculous pictures and illustrations.

It is the purpose of this catalogue to carry out its name, "The Plain Truth About Seed," and no attempt will be made to induce an order by straightforward lying. We expect to tell the truth about the different seeds we offer, and if the goods don't turn out just as we say, we at least will have the satisfaction of knowing that something was wrong outside of the actual seed.

About Prices—Shopping by Mail

It should be understood that seed catalogues are often written months before they are issued, when it's impossible to know what the outcome of crops will be, so that correct prices cannot always be inserted; in fact, the question of price is largely a matter of guess work, but we maintain our catalogue prices as long as our stock lasts and whenever our prices are lower on any item when order is received, always give our customers the benefit of decline by sending them additional seeds for their remittance. If one has the time, it's better to submit to us an actual list of their wants, specifying quantities of each item interested in and let us submit special prices on your entire order by mail.

The buying of small quantities of seed by mail is made easy by the new revised Parcels Post rates. These rates are published on our order sheet, a copy of which is shown in both the front and back of this catalogue. A careful reading of this table will enable you to remit the correct amount extra for postage to the different distances on any weight package up to twenty pounds.

How to Order

The best and safest way to remit us is by United States Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order or Registered Letter. Stamps will be accepted for small amounts, up to one dollar. We cannot ship goods on personal checks from unknown parties, neither can we send goods C. O. D., unless a customer sends part of the money along to insure charges both ways in case goods were not taken out. Try us on your 1916 order.

Very truly,

McVAY SEED & FLORAL CO., Inc.,

Birmingham, Alabama.

BEANS, DWARF GREEN PODDED—Continued

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod—The dry bean of this variety is large, brown and oblong in shape. The green pod is almost straight, from four and a half to five inches long, is perfectly stringless, broad and very meaty. It is just as early as the earliest type of Valentine. Vines more vigorous and the pods more uniform in size. This variety should be thinned out to about a foot apart so as to give plenty ventilation and better yield. If seasons are favorable it will out-yield the Valentine, and the quality is undoubtedly superior. We can recommend this Bean as being a first-class, stringless, green podded sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; pk., \$3.00.



TYPE PHOTO—STRINGLESS GREEN POD

Refugee, or One Thousand to One—A very hardy, vigorous, late growing sort. Pods long green, practically round, and of excellent quality. This variety has a small leaf, vines spreading in character, and very resistant to cold and dry weather. It is largely planted in the South in the fall of the year. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; pk., \$3.00.

Extra Early Refugee—A very robust-growing early green podded sort. The pod is five to five and one-half inches long, half round, fleshy, and very fine snap. This variety is very resistant to both cold and heat. Seed are small and brown speckled. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; pk., \$3.00.

Dwarf White Navy—A very prolific variety of white shell Bean. Vines grow robust, sometimes throwing out short runners and spreading. Pods straight, short, small, but usually contain six beans. The variety is very prolific, and farmers of the South will find them profitable to grow for market or home use as a shelled Bean. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Soy Beans—See page 44.

Velvet Beans—See page 45.

Wataka Beans (Known also as Sword Bean, Agricultural, etc.)—This bean is not used for man, only for stock. The dry bean is large, three or four times the size of an ordinary bean, pure white in color with a distinct yellow eye. The pods are light green in color and from ten to fifteen inches in length. The vine is a vigorous grower, forming a spreading bushy-like plant, which bear an enormous amount of mammoth pods. The yield is tremendous, often as much as a hundred bushels of shelled beans to an acre. The bean when dry is very hard and cannot be fed except they be cooked for four or five hours. The usual way to feed is to grind and mix with some other feed. The bean possesses a very high percentage of both protein and fat, and on account of the immense yield makes it a very desirable and profitable plant to grow. It, of course, is also a legume and enriches the soil where grown the same as Cow Pea, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, etc. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.

TO QUANTITY BUYERS OF BEANS

When these lines are written, it is impossible to know just what the Bean situation is going to develop into. We don't guarantee catalogue prices on anything, but if interested parties will write us, specifying just what amounts are wanted, will quote special prices by mail.

BEANS, DWARF WAX PODDED

The situation for Wax Beans for the 1916 season is the worst in the history of the writer, who has been at it for twenty-five years. We did not get our seed back on most of the fields planted and what few we did get will have to be reserved for stock seed to plant in 1916 for 1917 use. We have only saved out a few bushels for small retail trade, for those who only have use for a pint or quart. We do not quote Wax Beans by the bushel because we can not supply any one customer as much as a bushel of any sort. Truckers who are accustomed to plant largely of Wax Beans for market will have to abandon them this season, because who can afford to pay \$12.00 to \$15.00 per bushel for beans and expect to get any profit out of the crop?

Dwarf German Wax—Usually known as the Black Wax, is decidedly the most popular of all the Dwarf Wax varieties. It is one of the earliest as well as one of the most prolific varieties grown. It will bear thicker planting than any of the Dwarf Wax sorts. The pods are almost round, transparent, and entirely stringless; very crisp and of delicious flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c.

Flageolet Wax—A very popular sort in the South on account of its large, waxy and transparent-like pods. The variety is early, hardy, of splendid quality, fills the hamper rapidly and its handsome appearance makes it a ready seller. The seed are large and of a bluish black color. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—This is the most popular variety in Florida and throughout the South for growing for shipping to Northern markets. The seed is white with dashes of light purple, and shaped like a kidney. The pod is very long, flat and broad. When cooked, is almost transparent, very tender and void of tough strings. On good soil, the growth is very rank, and should be given extra distance. It is a splendid yielder, and ought to turn out a hundred to one hundred and fifty bushels pods to the acre. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c.

Davis Wax—The seeds of this sort are pure white and kidney shaped. It is very popular in the South for market purposes, because being of the hardiest type of Wax Bean, can be planted earlier than other sorts. The pods are long, almost white, straight and rarely, if ever, affected with rust spots. A splendid shipper; fills up the bean crate very fast. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax—The dry bean is white, speckled with dashes of reddish brown. The variety is a vigorous grower, and seems to be a runner when it starts off, but such branches become self-supporting and bear enormously. The pod is large, of light golden pale yellow and entirely stringless. In quality this variety is one of the best wax sorts. It is very desirable for home use or for market. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax—This variety is more resistant to rust and other diseases affecting this type of beans than any other wax sort. The dry bean is large, long and of a bluish black. The pods are long, broad, flat, straight, and of rich golden yellow color. The vine is very hardy and robust in growth, holding the pods well above ground. The quality is splendid. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c.

Challenge Black Wax—Usually known as the Black Wax, is one of the earliest as well as one of the most prolific varieties grown. It will bear thicker planting than any of the Dwarf Wax sorts. The pods are almost round, transparent, and entirely stringless; very crisp and of delicious flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c.

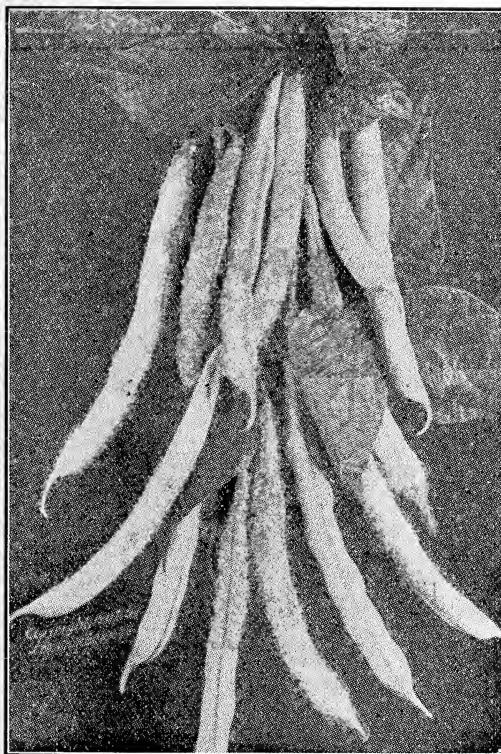
Hodson Wax—Bean is speckled, about the same size and looks like Valentine. Extremely early, very prolific, pods long, flat, very fleshy and perfectly stringless. The vine is a vigorous grower, literally hung with yellow creamy pods. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c.

McVay's 50c Combination Bean Collection

Here is a collection of Beans embracing Bunch, Pole and Butter Beans and should cover the entire requirements of the small family garden. The collection is already packed for mailing and cannot be changed or altered. We will send it postpaid to any address on receipt of fifty cents in stamps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Pt. Valentine Bunch Bean.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Pt. Bunch Butter Bean.



TYPE OF WAX BEAN

$\frac{1}{2}$ Pt. Texas Pole Bean.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Pt. Wax Bunch Bean.

POLE BEANS

How to Grow—Any soil that will produce good Corn or Cotton is suitable for Pole Beans, but it is desirable to avoid hard clay or poor gravelly soil. The soil should be one unlikely to pack, get hard or bake. The rows should be three and a half to four feet apart and a pint of seed is sufficient to drill about a hundred feet or more of drill and a half bushel is ample for an acre. It is important to thin out the plants promptly to twelve to eighteen inches apart when to be trained on twine or trellis. When stakes are used a greater distance is given, leaving not over two vines to the stake. The support should be provided before the vines start to run so that when runners start, immediate support is available. Any delay in providing supports will seriously injure the crop. A good plan for staking is to plant in double rows, the drills being about two and a half feet apart and when the vines begin to run, set up post, say two by two inches, twelve feet apart and string a stout wire on top of the posts, fasten down with a staple and then run twine from this wire down to each row, securely tied to a stake or line that has been run along close to the ground. The only objection to this plan is that you can't work both sides of the rows after staked. The individual stake is better if you can get them, because then you can work them throughout the bearing period, which is of great benefit.

Tennessee Wonder—This bean is known in some localities as the Nancy Hanks, Nancy Davis, etc. It is a similar bean to Striped Creaseback, but much better. The dry bean is large, kidney-shaped, dark brown color, mottled with splotches of lighter shade. The earliest Pole Bean in cultivation, fine quality and suitable for both pole and cornfield culture. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; pk., \$2.50.

Striped Creaseback (Scotia, Cornfield)—This bean, as well as many others, is sold under and known in different localities by various names. It is not a new sort, but it seems that the seed trade has only took it up in past few years. The seed are medium size, slightly flat, oval and curve into the eye, forming a kidney shape. The seed in color is gray, flecked with dark spots and some distinct black stripes. It is the earliest Pole Bean grown, often maturing pods in fifty-five days. It bears in clusters immense long curved and twisted pods which are practically stringless, tender and of delicious flavor. It should have tall supports, and does well in corn. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; pk., \$2.50.

Texas Pole Bean (Known also as Kentucky Wonder, Old Homestead, and Mammoth Podded Southern Prolific)—We reproduce here an actual photograph of the Texas Pole Bean, showing the enormous clusters the variety produces. This photograph has been reduced to one-third of the actual size of the green pods, so you can easily figure the size of the specimen photographed by multiplying the dimensions shown in the picture by three. Now, besides being the largest Pole Bean in cultivation, it is far superior to most any other sort in eating qualities. The dry bean is long, of a yellowish brown color, and has a distinct pinkish eye, with white center. It is a hardy germinator, vines grow off rapidly, become rank, and would reach the height of twenty or more feet if provided with such support. The vine commences to bear in about sixty to seventy-five days after seed is planted. The pods, when they first appear, are very long and exceedingly slender, grow rapidly to the length of ten to fifteen inches, and after reaching its length the pod fleshens up and becomes very meaty, solid and large in circumference. The pods are round, of beautiful green color, practically stringless, remain in eating condition a long time, and cannot be surpassed for flavor. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Creaseback or Fat Horse—A very early and prolific Pole Bean. The dry bean is small, white, resembling a small white navy, only more kidney shaped. The green pods are of good length, borne in clusters, stringless, and of the very

best quality. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

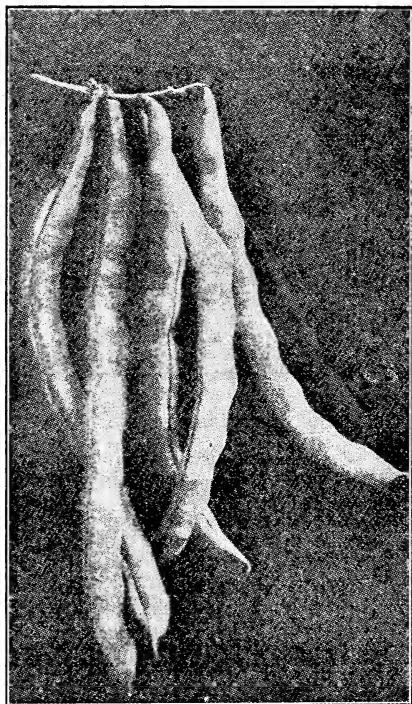
White Dutch Case-Knife (Cornfield Bean)—A large, white, flat bean, resembling the "old-fashioned" Butter Bean very much, only is much larger. The pods are long, green, tender, flat and are borne in great clusters. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Speckled Cut Short, or Cornfield—Very popular in the South on account of being suitable for planting in corn. Pods short, thick, tender when young, and exceptionally good shelled. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.

Horticultural or Wren's Egg (Sometimes called the October Bean, Cornfield Bean, etc.)—The pods are green with dashes of red, and mature in about seventy-five or eighty days. It is very hardy and enormously productive, making very large and luxuriant vines and yielding pods about six inches in length. The appearance of the bean when dry is large, almost round, plump, speckled, and resembles a wren's egg, hence its name. The pods when not too old are very tender and the shelled beans are unsurpassed. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.

Southern Prolific—Pods long, green, very fleshy and tender when not too old, but if allowed to remain on vine too long get tough and stringy. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.

Lazy Wife's—Producing tender pods from four to six inches in length, of dark green color, which it retains until almost ripe. The bean is white and almost round and is fine for baking in winter, as its exceedingly luscious flavor is not surpassed by any bean. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.



TEXAS POLE BEAN

LIMA OR BUTTER BEANS

How to Grow—Butter Beans may be grown in the same manner as you would ordinary String Beans. The greatest trouble experienced in growing this class of beans lies in the fact that so few varieties in the South seem to be a success. The larger varieties, both bunch and pole, do not seem to stand the dry, hot weather, and don't fill out perfectly full every time, while the smaller varieties, both in the bunch and pole, do splendid. This class of beans is more tender and more susceptible to cold than ordinary bunch beans and cannot be planted so early in the spring. And again, they cannot usually be covered to the same depth. Butter Beans, to germinate satisfactorily, should be barely covered.

Dwarf or Bush Varieties—The Dwarf Limas have become very popular from the fact that no supports are required in their growth, which is always a serious problem with town or city folks. In quality they can hardly be said to equal the running sorts. The dwarf sorts, however, are very prolific and a very small space in a family garden, properly cultivated, will materially aid in lowering the cost of living. There is no better or more substantial vegetable than fresh green shelled Limas.

Burpee's Bush Lima—A dwarf type of the large white Lima Bean, of splendid quality, but does not fill out well in the South except on rich, mellow soil. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50; bu., \$8.50.

Henderson's Dwarf Lima—This variety of Butter Bean is the most popular and more largely planted in the South today than any other sort. It is the main money crop with a large per cent of the Birmingham truckers, who plant it in succession from April to September. It is a true dwarf of the small running Lima. The dry bean is small, flat and nearly round. Plants grow from eight to twelve inches tall, and rarely show any disposition to run. It is very early, exceedingly prolific, and stands the dry, hot weather at the South better than any other bean. They should be planted on rich soil and well cultivated. The yield is surprising. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima—This is an improved *Henderson Bush Lima*, being dwarf in character but a more vigorous grower and the dry bean much larger. The vines do not set as many pods as the Henderson, but are much larger and seem to fill out better. It is just as early as any of the Lima Beans and we can recommend it highly as a market sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; pk., \$2.00.

McVay's Pole Bean Collection

Here is a bargain in Pole Beans, some are suitable for stakes, while others are desirable for corn. The list embraces the most desirable sorts, and the collection cannot be changed. We have the seed packed ready to mail, and we deliver the collection by mail, postpaid, to any point in the United States. It will pay you to send for this collection to get in the seed of the best running beans in existence. The selection includes one Butter or Lima Bean, the Carolina or Sieva, the best old-fashioned Butter Bean there is.

Price of Collection by mail, postpaid, to any point in the United States, 50c, as follows:

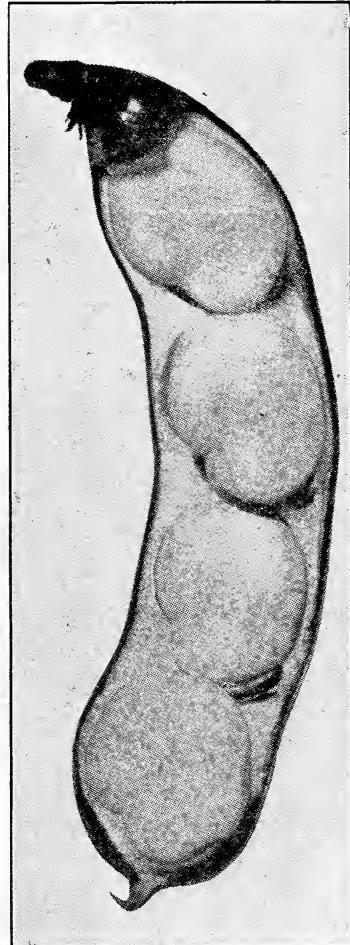
- One Large Pkt. Tennessee Wonder.
- One Large Pkt. Striped Creaseback.
- One Large Pkt. Texas Pole.
- One Large Pkt. Creaseback or Fat Horse.
- One Large Pkt. White Dutch Case Knife.
- One Large Pkt. Speckled Cut Short or Cornfield.
- One Large Pkt. Horticultural or Wren's Egg.
- One Large Pkt. Lazy Wife's.

Tall or Pole Varieties Butter Beans—We unhesitatingly recommend the tall varieties of Limas in preference to the dwarf sorts to those who can provide poles, trellises, harbors or fences for their support. The running Lima makes a splendid shade vine for porches and, while performing such functions, will also provide a bountiful crop of the best of vegetables. The best variety for the South generally in the pole sorts, is the Carolina or Sieva, known also as the Old-Fashioned Butter Bean. While it is not as large as the large white or mammoth, it is more prolific and fills out better. The tall Limas are more easily shelled than the dwarf sorts, another desirable feature. Our customers will find our stock pure and unmixed.

Carolina or Sieva (Small Running Butter Bean)—This is the best Butter Bean for the South. It is the only sort that will stand long sieges of hot, dry weather, and continue bearing until killed by frost in November. It is enormously prolific, fills out well, is easily shelled, and unexcelled in quality. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Rice's Mammoth—A mammoth size variety, producing heavy foliage. A prolific sort and of fine quality. The dry bean is exceedingly large, but unless planted in rich, moist, loose situations will suffer from dry heat. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Large White Lima—The standard variety of large pole Lima. It is late, prolific, of good quality, and will stand hot weather better than any other large sort. Fine for bottom lands or any rich, loose, moist situations. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.



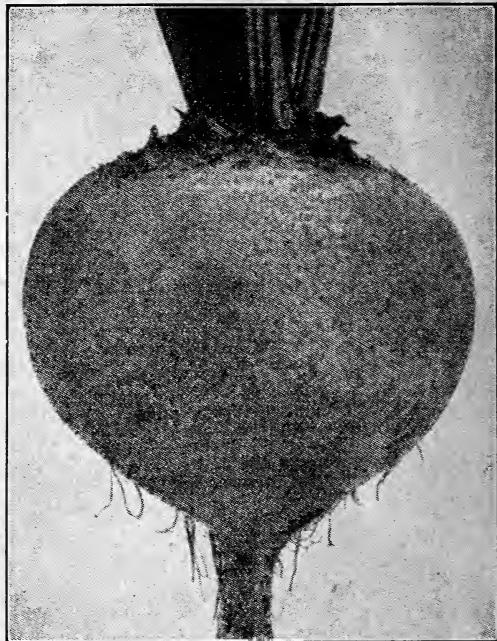
RICE'S MAMMOTH

BEETS FOR TABLE USE

How to Grow—Any soil that will grow good crops of Potatoes or Turnips is best for Beets. They will not do much in poor, sandy situations, except through the use of considerable fertilizers. Potash is one of the essential elements of plant food in growing Beets. A good formula is two hundred pounds acid phosphate, two hundred pounds cotton seed meal, fifty to seventy-five pounds sulphate of potash; this for an acre in drills. Beets may be planted in the open ground in Alabama from February to October. They are frequently planted in cold frames or hot beds in November and December, to be transplanted in February and March.

McVay's Scarlet Globe—We put our own name to this celebrated French grown beet because after years of practical tests, in our own trial grounds, "McVay's Gardens," by the writer of this article, we feel justified in saying that it is the last word in Beets. There is really no excuse for any other sort when it comes to all round good qualities. The roots are a beautiful and attractive globe shape, never have any rough necks or any unsightly side or misshapen roots, the outer skin is very dark, almost a black red, the inside flesh is a uniform brilliant, clear, dark scarlet throughout and holds its color after cooking. The foliage is spare in quantity and of a beautiful dark red and bronze, veins tinged with darker and lighter shades. The flesh is very tender, succulent and sweet and holds well together after cooking.

The variety is quick to mature, suitable for cold frame culture or out door, bears transplanting



BIRMINGHAM EARLY

well and is a most desirable sort for early or late use. Our supply of this sort, that is, the true French grown, is very limited and we could under no circumstances let any one customer have more than five (5) pounds of seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

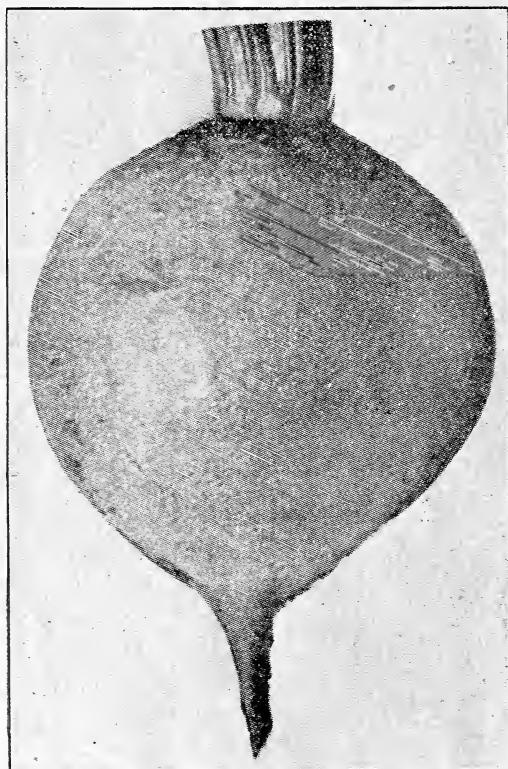
Birmingham Early—This variety is the very earliest Beet in cultivation. It is largely used in the South for forcing in cold frames or hot-beds for early markets. The variety produces but little foliage and a medium sized smooth root of globular shape and of a rich cardinal red color. We have seen this variety in rich situations large enough to bunch in forty to forty-five days. This is a splendid sort to grow in connection with other late sorts. It will be gone by the time other sorts come in. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Dark Blood Turnip Beet—It is by far the hardest of all the turnip varieties, and may be planted outdoors from April until October, and will produce the same as a turnip, spring or fall. It is of a rich, dark red color, and most excellent eating qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Crosby's Extra Early Egyptian—This is the finest strain of early Beet there is. It differs from the Common Egyptian in that it never has a hard, tough, woody neck; is thicker and of much better eating quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Extra Early Eclipse—A beautiful globe-shaped variety of a dark, rich red color, and is unexcelled in eating qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Improved Long Blood Beet—The Beet is long and smooth; flesh a deep red, and is both tender and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00. fine globular-shaped, very smooth, small tops, flesh after cooking, making it a most popular sort. In earliness it follows behind Crosby's Egyptian. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



DETROIT DARK RED

Detroit Dark Red—It is a very dark red variety, dark red with veins of lighter shade. It holds its color after cooking, making it a most popular sort. In earliness it follows behind Crosby's Egyptian. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

BEETS FOR STOCK, MANGEL WURZELS

Stock Beet Seed in common with most varieties of table Beets are grown for seed purposes in Europe, where the fighting is at its worst, so that seed are scarce and difficult to obtain at all. Stock Beets are an easy and profitable crop to grow for the Southern planter, and it's astonishing that more are not grown. We are sure that it's worth any one's time to make some experiments on their own behalf to show them the great economy with this easily grown crop. About eight pounds of seed is required to an acre. There are more than twenty-five varieties of Sugar and Stock Beets known commercially, but after trying out the different sorts for the past twenty-five years we have come to the conclusion that only three varieties are suitable for the Southern States, and these are the ones found on our list.

How to Grow—Experience has taught us in the South that owing to universal droughts in the fall of the year it is best to plant the Mangel in the early spring, as it requires a long time for this variety of Beet to perfect its growth, and if started in the spring it will root deep enough to stand a severe drought in the fall without much danger of injury. The seed should be drilled in the early spring in rows three feet apart, and thinned to about a foot apart in drill. They can be easily transplanted, the same as a table sort, and always produce larger roots by being transplanted. They require good cultivation. The crop should be taken up very carefully in the fall of the year, care being taken not to bruise the roots, as it will cause an early decay. The crop when first gathered is very acrid, and will badly scour cattle. They develop their best qualities after being kept awhile, and their value is estimated by the amount of saccharine matter they contain, which is from six to eight per cent of their gross weight.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel—This is the standard variety of Mangel everywhere, being the hardest, more certain to produce well than any other sort; and very few growing larger. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Golden Tankard Mangel—A mammoth half-long variety, growing a greater part of its roots above ground, hence it can be raised successfully in thin soil. It is a great yielder, every root growing to uniform size, fine grain and excellent keeping quality. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

White Sugar—A variety possessing more saccharine matter than any other sort. A good keeper, exceedingly productive, and of the finest quality and texture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Broccoli

This vegetable was derived from the wild cabbage, and resembles Cauliflower very much, but requires a much longer season to develop than the Cauliflower. The seed should be sown in spring and transplanted in late summer into a very rich ground and watered occasionally. They will head by fall and make a fine dish boiled.

Walcheren—This is one of the hardest sort, and best adapted to the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Brussels Sprouts

A vegetable very closely akin to the Cabbage and Collard. It may be treated in the South just like Collards. It produces a peculiar erect stock, about one and one-half to two feet high, and bears numerous little sprouts shaped like a head of Cabbage.

Perfection—This is the best variety for the South. The plant grows about two feet high, and produces from the stem numerous little sprouts, one to two inches in diameter, resembling Cabbage. The sprouts are used as greens, and become very tender and rich when touched by frost. It should be sown in May and cultivated the same as Cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

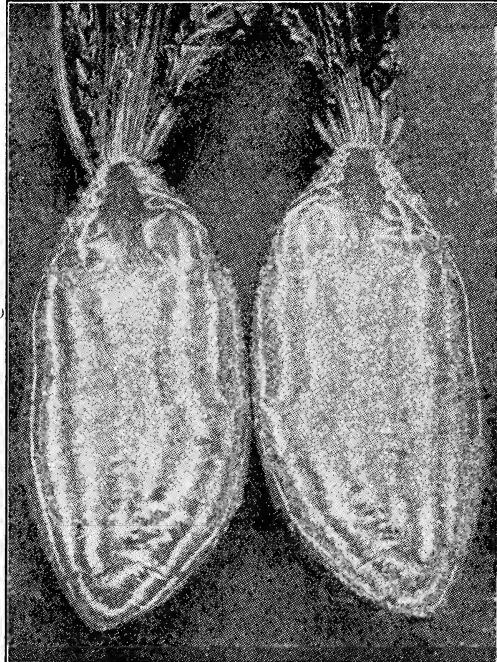
Cress

Culture—Cress, or Pepper Grass as it is sometimes called, makes one of the most delicious spring salads imaginable. Sow the same as Turnips, in drills or broadcast. The flavor is very delicate, fine for seasoning, and is used largely for ornamenting tables, dressing dishes, etc.

Extra Curled Cress—The leaves are very curly, tender, crisp, and of the most excellent flavor; makes a fine dish of salad when young. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Water Cress

Culture—This is an aquatic plant, and can only be grown successfully in a marshy place, where there is plenty of water. It is perennial in growth, and when once established will last forever, and bear an abundant crop of excellent salad each season. It is largely used by restaurants and hotels for dressing dishes, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.



GOLDEN TANKARD

CABBAGE—EARLY VARIETIES

Cabbage Plants—We sell Cabbage Plants in season, but we don't grow them ourselves and, of course, cannot guarantee them in any way whatever. We simply take your order and have them shipped direct to you by the actual grower or order them in to our store to be delivered to you on your order.

We cannot supply the plants of all sorts we list, only the staple varieties.

Price of Plants—Charleston Wakefield, Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Summer, Succession, All Head Early and Early Flat Dutch: F. O. B. growing station, purchaser paying express—500 for 75c, 1,000 for \$1.25, 5,000 lots \$1.00 per thousand. Special prices in large quantities.

NOTE: 12 to 15 thousand is required for an acre.

Succession—A very desirable second early, producing large handsome oval shaped heads, very bulky, showy and where sold by the dozen heads a most profitable sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Copenhagen Market—The earliest and hardest heading variety of the flat or oval type that we have ever tried out. It is just as early as Wakefield, medium in size, producing few surplus leaves but practically all going into a hard and closely compact head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Charleston Wakefield—It is a great improvement over the Jersey Wakefield in size, a sure header and well adapted to the South, where the variety originated. It is the only sort grown in some sections of the South; being a good keeper secures for it a good price in the markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Improved Early Drumhead Cabbage—The Drumhead Cabbage is the true Southerner, well adapted to the South, stands the long summer heat, and produces large heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Henderson's Early Summer Cabbage—It is much earlier than most of the flat-headed varieties, and produces very few surplus leaves, all going to head if planted on rich ground and the season not too dry. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Early Jersey Wakefield—This is one of the most popular of all sharp-headed varieties, exceedingly early, very hardy, and one of the surest to head. As a market variety it cannot be excelled, always finding ready sale on account of its uniform size; does not grow too large or small, and can be relied on for excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Early Winningstadt—An extremely early, sharp-headed variety, producing a head of fair size, and the very best eating and keeping qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

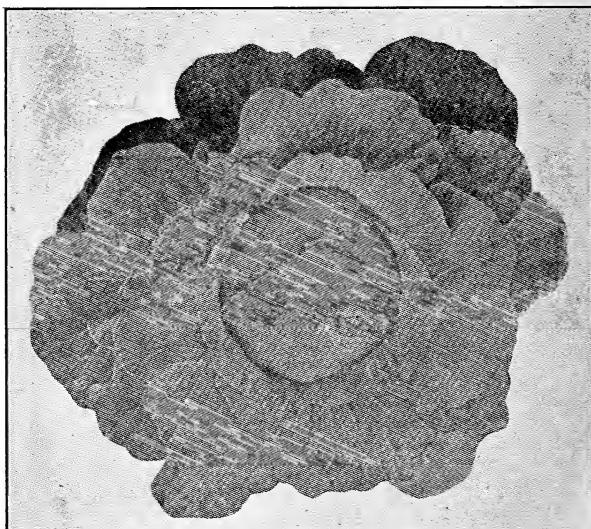
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—One of the best large-heading sorts known. It is about as early as the earliest, and its size and solidity renders it very profitable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

All-Head Cabbage—A sure-heading variety in the South, standing the heat well, producing very few surplus leaves, most all going into its large, broad, flat head. It is being largely planted in the South for early shipment to Northern markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

The Dolsen—The earliest and largest of flat or oval headed sorts. Under proper conditions will produce heads in 90 to 95 days after sowing the seed. The stem is short, foliage of deep green, few surplus leaves, head extremely hard and of surprising density. The quality is superb. It's a fine shipper and matures right along behind the Wakefield. It's the Cabbage to sell by weight, size five to fifteen pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.



CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD



THE DOLSEN

CABBAGE—LATE VARIETIES

Fall or Winter Cabbage Plants—We grow these ourselves and are thus able to offer our customers reliable plants for setting out in September and October. We can't offer plants of all the varieties offered on this page, but a few selected sorts that we know to be hardy and stand out all winter in the South.

Price of Cabbage Plants—For delivery in September and October—Per 100, 25c; \$1.00 for 500; \$1.75 for 1,000, f. o. b. Birmingham, purchaser paying express charges.

NOTE: We don't send plants by parcels post except by special arrangements or quotations.

McVay's Cabbage Collection

A Real Bargain for 30c

We offer below a collection of 12 papers of our choicest varieties of early and late Cabbage. We cannot change or alter this collection. It should cover the needs of all family gardeners giving them eight papers of the best early sorts and four of fall and winter sorts; in fact, sixty cents' worth of Cabbage seed for thirty cents, postpaid anywhere in the United States. See this page and also page 10 for full description.

Spring and Summer Varieties—One paper each Charleston Wakefield, Jersey Wakefield, The Dolsen, Copenhagen Market, Succession, All-Head Early, Early Flat Dutch, and Early Summer.

Fall and Winter Sorts—One paper each Winter King, Autumn King, Drumhead Savoy, and Danish Ball Head.

Danish Short Stem—This is the finest type of Danish Ball Head Cabbage. The stem is much shorter than the ordinary Danish Cabbage and ten days or two weeks earlier to mature. The heads are medium in size, color light, leaves tightly set on hard, oval shaped head. One of the finest late sorts for market, owing to its wonderful keeping qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Winter King—This is a large Danish Cabbage, one of the main crop sorts grown in Denmark. It has been bred in a cold climate. Our seed of it come direct from Denmark, and when planted in Alabama is almost frost proof. The heads are very large, flat to oval, very compact and hard; leaves thick and leathery and of decided markings and color. It's worth trying. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.



WINTER KING

Surehead—A large, reliable heading sort, very popular in the South for both spring and fall use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Large Late Flat Dutch—For a main or fall crop of large flat-heads, nothing is superior to this sort. It is very hardy, a reliable header, and never disappointing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Large Late Drumhead—This is equally as good Cabbage as the Flat Dutch, differing only in the shape of the head, not being so flat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

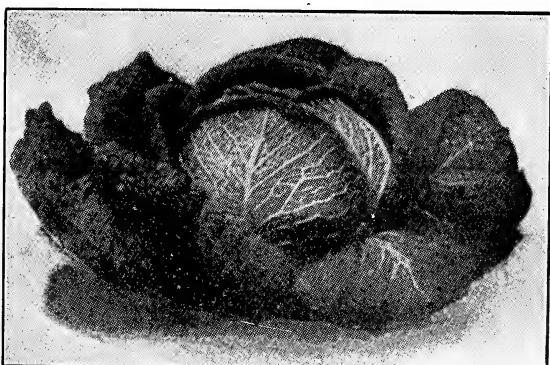
Autumn King—A quick heading winter sort, heads broad and flat, stems very short, and few surplus leaves; resembles a Savoy, but much larger. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Mammoth Red Rock—A hard-heading sort of beautiful dark red color, very resistant to both cold and heat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Danish Ball Head—A very hardy fall variety; heads round, exceedingly hard and unexcelled in keeping qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Volga—A comparatively new sort of remarkable quality; flat head; a splendid market sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

American Drumhead Savoy (Winter Cabbage)—This is the leading Savoy Cabbage grown, the most hardy and attaining a good size. It takes a remarkably hard spell of cold weather to kill this Cabbage. Its growth is very much like a Collard, being greatly improved by frost, rendering it tender and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



AMERICAN DRUMHEAD SAVOY

CARROTS

The Carrot is one of the most easily grown vegetables cultivated in the South and may be planted in succession in the open soil from February until August. The yield per acre is enormous and besides being a desirable and healthful vegetable for the table it is extremely profitable as a stock feed, as they are such good keepers either in the soil or put away in cellars, banks or potato houses. The price of Carrot Seed is seriously affected at the present time, owing to the European War, as the best quality of seed comes from France. California produces a good many seed, but mostly of poor quality. What we offer the "Southern Trucker" is the best of French-grown seed and may be depended on to produce roots of uniform color and good quality.

How to Grow—Carrots, like Beets, require a very deep rich soil, but most any land can be made to produce Carrots, if plowed very deep and a liberal quantity of fertilizer used. The seed should be sown thickly in drills two feet apart. Keep the plants clear of weeds and work often and well. The crop may be gathered in the fall, the same as Sweet Potatoes, and stored in like manner. They are especially recommended for feeding milk cows, horses, sheep and goats.

The Best Fertilizer—The Carrot, like all other root crops, requires a good deal of potash. A good fertilizer would be acid phosphate and stable manure, and a liberal amount of kainit or muriate of potash.

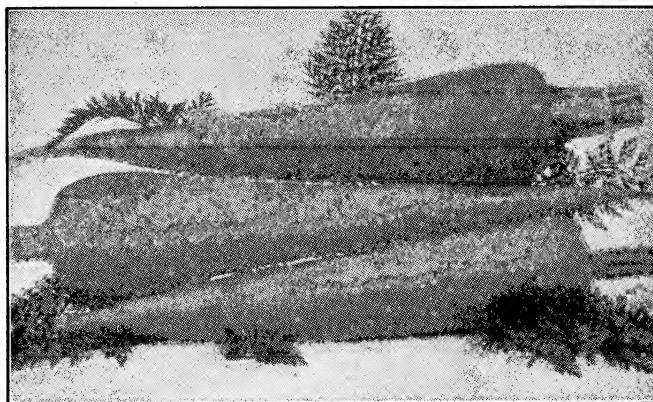
Saint Vallery (See Cut)—This is

the handsomest Carrot grown. The roots are long pointed, and the color of salmon pink. It is noted for its smoothness and excellent flavor. It is medium early, requiring about seventy days to mature. It is known commercially as the Red Carrot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Half-Long Danvers Carrot—

This is one of the largest yielders of all the varieties, often yielding from 25 to 30 tons per acre. It is of medium length and easily dug. The top is smooth and the variety of highest quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Improved Long Orange—It is largely planted for a general crop, producing long, beautiful roots that sometimes attain the enormous length of two feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



SAINT VALLERY

Early Scarlet Horn Carrot—The color is a deep orange, flesh very fine grain and of delicious flavor. It grows to a length of four to five inches, and will yield abundantly in shallow soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Large White Belgian—This variety is extensively grown for stock, and while the flesh is rather coarse it is a very good eating sort when young. The roots are white, upper parts being green, and grows about one-third out of the soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Cauliflower

How to Grow—Cauliflower will grow on soil well adapted to Cabbage, and the same methods of cultivation will answer. The seed should be sown in December in cold frame or hot bed, and the plants wintered over and made as hardy as possible. They must be put out just as early as danger of hard freezes have passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over it when beginning to form.

Early Snowball—It is extremely early and more likely to head than any other sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.

Danish Giant—A large medium late sort, reliable header, standing the hot weather well and besides has all the qualities desired in Cauliflower. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.

Early Dwarf Erfurt—A dwarf medium early, short stem, solid head and few outside leaves. A splendid sort for both forcing and outdoor culture. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.



EARLY SNOW BALL

COLLARDS

Collard Plants—We grow these for our customers who fail to sow seed in time to put out in the summer or early fall months. We have the plants available for setting out in August, September and October.

Price of Plants—Per 100, 25c; 500 for \$1.00; 1,000 for \$1.75.

To the average Southerner, any description of Collards would seem to be out of place. A great many people, however, coming to the South and even a great many natives, know little about this very staple vegetable. We doubt if any one knows where or when the Collard originated, but it is known, of course, that it is nothing but a hardy type of Cabbage, producing a great amount of loose leaves but no solid heads. Its cultivation is the same as Cabbage, as the young plants are identical. It may be planted in the South from February to September. For winter use, the best time to plant is June and July, so the plants may get their full growth before November, because the Collard is greatly improved in flavor after they have had a good heavy frost or freeze.

Georgia Whitehead or White Stem—In quality this variety is far superior to any other. It is more like Cabbage in growth, stocky, the leaves have white stems or veins, and where given distance on rich soil and the proper cultivation will produce small sized heads. It is just as hardy as any other sort, much tenderer, and eats well long before frosted on. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Southern or Georgia—A large green bushy variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Buncombe—A popular short stem variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Blue Stem—A tall blue legged, blue leaved and blue veined sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Celery

NOTE: We can supply celery plants in season for setting out in the latter part of summer or early fall. We have them available for August and September, large cultivated plants that produce Celery by cold weather. Write us when interested.

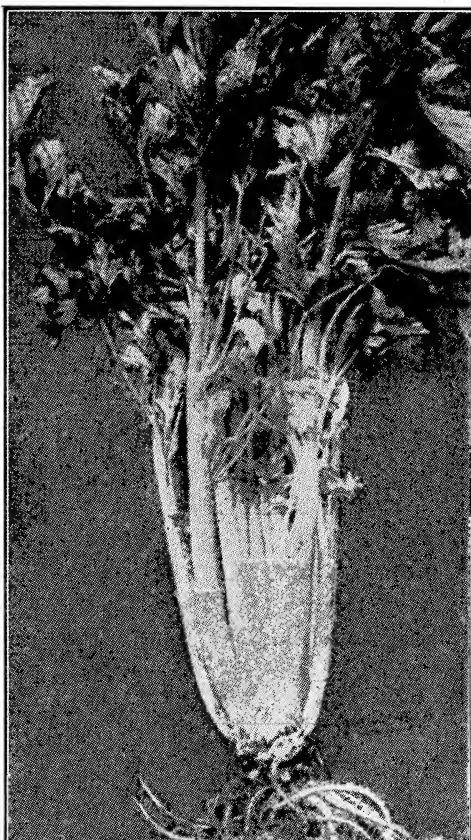
How to Grow—Prepare a good seed bed in early spring by forking up the soil to a depth of twelve or fifteen inches, and have it moderately rich and well pulverized. Sow the seed thickly and keep well watered, allowing no weeds to make their appearance. When the plants are two or three inches high transplant to other beds prepared in like manner, and cultivate well. In the latter part of August or September these cultivated plants should be reset in rows three feet apart and four to six inches in drills. The soil for their final resting place should be made richer than the seed bed in which the plants were grown. Plants grown in this manner will come very rapidly if they are worked well, and when they have about attained their full growth the bleaching process should be given. We would recommend instead of pulling the earth up to the plants, to place boards along side of plants and pull the earth up against the boards to hold them in place, as a fewer percentage of the plants will rot if treated in this manner than if earth be used to bleach. It must be remembered that Celery does better on rich, mucky land, and where possible, select a place where there is an under strata of water near the surface. The object in bleaching Celery is to get rid of the acrid taste in the green stems. Celery may be stored for winter use and be bleached at the same time by digging out trenches about six inches deep and setting the stalks upright two or three inches apart and pulling up the earth to the top of the plants and covering with straw and a light dressing of manure on the straw.

Giant White Plume—An excellent variety, producing very large, broad stalks, very succulent and of elegant flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Golden Self-Blanching (See Cut)—It produces a straight, vigorous stalk and heart of rich golden color, very succulent, nutty, excellent flavor, and the tenderest in construction of any variety we know. The variety blanches easily the entire stalk, and may be eaten clean up to the leaves.

There is a great deal of difference between stocks of this variety of Celery as you can buy just as cheap as you want to, but if you get the genuine imported, from a reliable French grower, as we do, then you can depend on results. American grown Celery of this variety is almost worthless. The genuine was scarce last season and sold as high as fifteen dollars per pound. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50. Write for price in quantity when wanted, as the market is very uncertain for the best quality of French grown seed.

Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery—This plant produces a tuber somewhat like a turnip and tops like Celery. It is largely grown for the purpose of flavoring soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING

GARDEN AND SWEET CORN

But little Sugar or Sweet Corn is planted in the South for the reason that climatic conditions, soil and other things contribute to failures in most cases. It is possible, however, to grow Sweet Corn successfully in the South if proper treatment be given. In the first place, the soil must be very rich, well drained and previously put in excellent condition, and again, Sweet Corn cannot be planted as early as Field Corn, with any assurance of getting a stand. The bud worm is so prevalent in the South, as well as numerous other insects that make it difficult to get a stand of Sweet Corn. The climate in the South seems to induce a very dwarf growth of most types of Sweet Corn, so it's necessary that the soil be good and almost constant workings ensue to secure a stalk and ear of reasonable good size. These are only some of the conditions that make Sweet Corn difficult and induce the majority to rely altogether on early types of Field Corn for their roasting ears. The splendid quality of Sweet Corn, however, makes it worth while to undertake them, and the price which one is able to get for Sugar Corn in comparison with Field Corn should be sufficient inducement to cause the Southern trucker to persevere.

About Prices—It should be noted that we do not deliver Seed Corn at prices shown in catalogue, and when ordered by mail you should add extra for postage at the regular parcels post rates.

Adams Early—This is generally classed among Sweet Corns, but it is not a wrinkled variety, being merely a small type of smooth grain white Corn. It is only profitable for an extremely early garden Corn. The ear is small, plant dwarf in habit, prolific in character, and if planted on rich, well drained land will prove profitable on account of its rapidity to produce a marketable roasting ear. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Golden Bantam—This is a true Sweet Corn, grain yellow, medium early, grows fairly tall, produces two to three ears, five to six inches long, and of especially sweet taste and most excellent flavor. On our trial grounds in Birmingham, the past season, it made the best showing of any Sweet or Sugar Corn. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75.

Country Gentleman—A true wrinkled Sweet variety, grain small pointed, unevenly distributed in a zig-zag fashion on small cob. It does fairly well in the South and its excellent quality makes it a prime favorite. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Stowells Evergreen—A true wrinkled Sugar Corn and the standard variety the country over. It does very well in the South, producing good sized ears, stalks and grain. The quality is splendid and the ears remain in edible condition for a long time. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Late Mammoth—A large late sort of splendid quality, does well in the Southern climate and often succeeds where other sorts fail. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

Field Corn

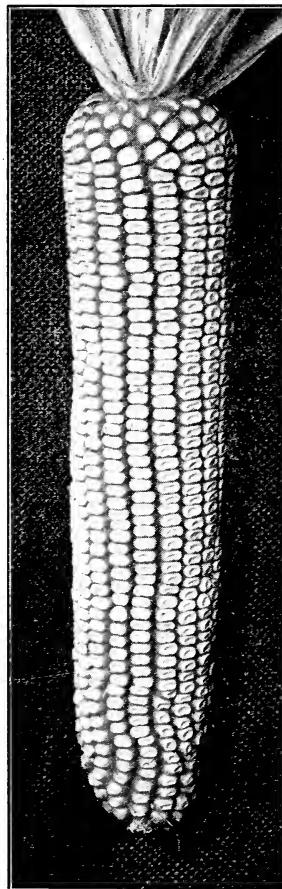
Seed Corn is one of our strong items, as we sell thousands of bushels, have a sufficient demand to make it worth our while to pay sufficient attention to acquire the best stocks and varieties that will give the Southern planter the greatest satisfaction. We inspect the growing crops of our Seed Corn, furnish the stock seed to grow the crop and know what may be expected in the resulting crop where the right conditions obtain. We can't always tell at the time this catalogue is written just what sorts we are going to have and we only list the more staple sorts, but we are often in position to supply several sorts not listed in our catalogue. So if you don't see what you want and are interested in other varieties, write us for a complete list.

Hastings Prolific—A popular prolific variety in the South and at experiment stations and in competitive trials among the Boys Corn Clubs of Alabama it has always stood if not at the head, at least second or third, in the matter of yield or from a standpoint of profit. We have had the type bred up to two and three ears to the stalk as an average, thus avoiding the inclination to run to four, five and even more smaller ears to the stalk; as it is not infrequent that stalks will try to produce five to seven small ears. The type we have will average eight to ten inches long, twelve to sixteen rows, grain small white, pointed, hard and flinty and evenly lined on small white cob, well filled out both tips and butts. It's not only a big yielder, but a splendid keeper, tall growing and medium late in maturity. Parties desiring a prolific sort will make no mistake with Hastings Prolific. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75.

Mosby's Prolific—We believe this to be the best type of prolific corn grown. It has been bred to two ears to the stalk, so as to develop size and avoid four or five nubbins, characteristic of some prolific sorts.

Ears average eight to ten inches long, rows twelve to sixteen, grain long, pointed, medium hard, medium size, evenly lined and firmly set on small white cob. The variety fills out well both tips and butts; in fact, the ear, owing to smallness of cob, is practically all corn. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75.

Marlboro Prolific—We grow this variety in North Carolina in a section where no other sorts are grown, and our stock is pure. It is medium early, a vigorous grower, stalk averaging two or more ears of medium size. Grain white, hard and a splendid keeper. Yields of over a hundred bushels on good soil are often reported. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75.



TYPE OF FIELD CORN

SEED CORN—Continued

Snow Flake—This is the Corn for early roasting ears or for early maturity for any purpose. It can be planted as late as August first and still mature corn before frost. Ears average eight to ten inches long rows sixteen to eighteen, cob white, medium small, grain good size, and pure white; stalks grow six to eight feet high only. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 65c; bu., \$2.25.

Hickory King—A medium early, prolific variety, with very broad and firm, flat grain. The ears average about eight inches long. The cob is exceedingly small, not much larger than a man's finger, and has usually ten and twelve rows. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 65c; bu., \$2.25.

Tennessee Red Cob—The stalk is a vigorous grower, a good drought resister, and on rich land a great many stalks will bear two ears. The ear is very large, ten to twelve inches long, having eighteen to twenty-two rows. The grain itself is very large, being long and broad. Our stock is Tennessee grown, hand selected, nubbed butted and tipped. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Large White Dent—A standard medium early white field Corn. A good yielder, splendid keeper and very desirable for bread or stock feeding. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 65c; bu., \$2.25.

Boone County White—A very large medium late type of white field Corn, a good yielder, splendid keeper and fills out well. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 65c; bu., \$2.25.

Silver Mine—The standard variety of white field corn in the North and Northwest. In the South it is largely grown where quick maturing is essential. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 65c; bu., \$2.25.

Diamond Joe—A celebrated Iowa Corn, medium late, ears large and well filled, grain deep, broad and pure white. This variety does particularly well in the South. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 65c; bu., \$2.25.

Mexican June—Ears about eight to ten inches long, twelve to sixteen rows, cob large and white. A strange peculiarity about the Corn is that it will rarely ever make corn planted earlier than June or July. It is a great drought and heat resister, recovering from the severest dry spells and matures its crop in the fall of the year in spite of adverse conditions. There are two different types, one growing from six to eight feet high and known as the Dwarf, and another often growing twelve to sixteen feet and known as the Tall. Both types yield long blades in abundance, which stay green until late in the fall or frost comes, making it great for fodder or ensilage. Another peculiar fact about the Corn is that some of the ears have a mixture of blue grains. Price of either Tall or Dwarf—Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00.

NOTE: Write for price in season.

Pop Corn—We offer only the White Rice variety, which is the white Pop Corn of commerce. It is the most prolific and profitable sort to grow, either for home use or market. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., \$1.00.

Yellow Varieties

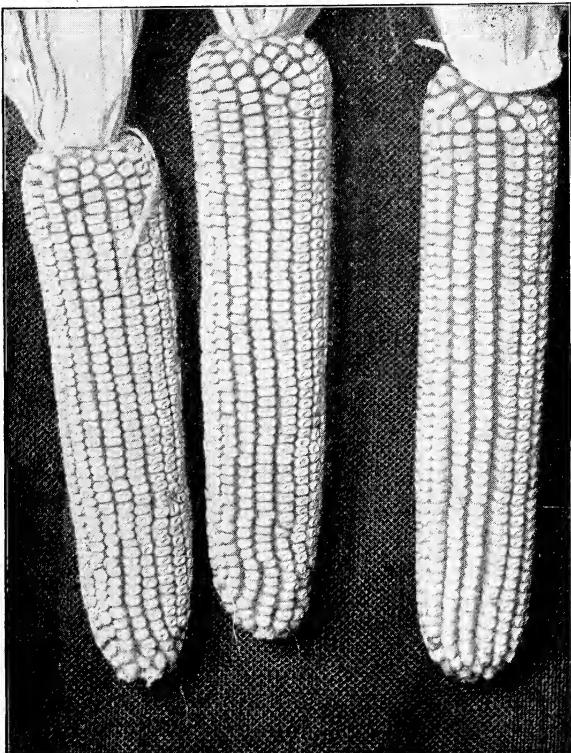
The following list embraces the finest types of Yellow Corn we have discovered in twenty-five years of experimental work with Yellow Corn in the South.

Early Golden Dent—An early pure yellow sort, grain medium size, ear ten to twelve inches long, rows fourteen to eighteen grain deep and evenly lined on moderate size red cob. A very desirable stock corn for both early and late planting. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 65c; bu., \$2.25.

Reid's Yellow Dent—This is the standard yellow field Corn so largely grown in the North and Northwest. Our own stock is grown in the South where it has become acclimated and produces a much larger stalk and grain than the Northern grown. The grain is large, deep and of a beautiful golden yellow. Ears ten to twelve inches long and seven to eight inches in circumference. If interested in Yellow Corn, ask for sample to be mailed you. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 65c; bu., \$2.25.

Mammoth Golden Dent—This is the largest type of late Yellow Corn we have ever seen. The seed we offer was grown in Tennessee where conditions are ideal for development. The ears are immense, many of them a foot long, and contain from eighteen to twenty-four rows of large broad deep grains evenly set on moderate size cob. The chief qualities are: a splendid yielder, good keeper, acclimated, drought resister and produces such a thick, vigorous stalk as to stand up against most any storm. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Golden Beauty—A medium early type of Yellow Corn, notable for its broad, flat, light golden colored grain. The ears average ten inches, rows twelve to sixteen, evenly lined on light red cob of good size. The grain is hard, more or less flinty, and a splendid keeper. The stalk is thick, vigorous and stands up well. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 65c; bu., \$2.25.

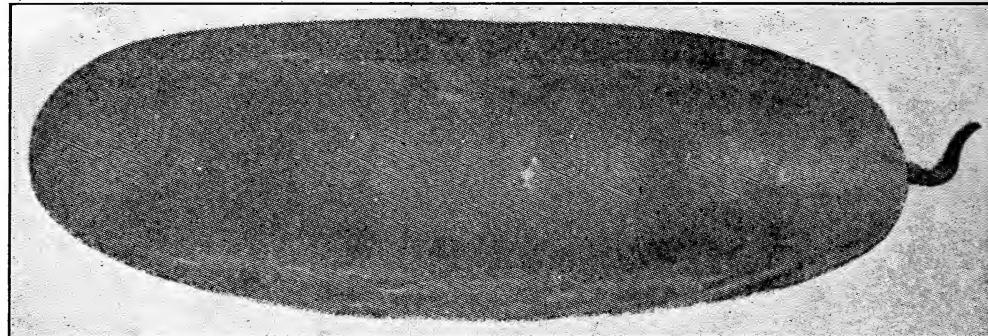


MAMMOTH YELLOW DENT

CUCUMBERS

Information—Some truckers are deluded into the belief that all Cucumber Seed are alike, that is to say that a White Spine Cucumber is the same, no matter where the seed come from or what they cost. Nothing is farther from the truth, because it's a fact that the quality of the seed has much to do with the resulting crop.

How to Grow—The best soil for Cucumbers is a rich moist sandy loam. They are not profitably grown on hard poor clay soils that are subject to baking. No plant responds more readily to fertilizer and well rotted stable or cow manure is the best, but it must not be fresh. Manure may be placed under each hill, but should be well incorporated in the soil; vegetable matter in the ground is what is required but this can be supplemented to great profit through the use of nitrate of soda after the plants are well started. This should be hoed in around the hill, thoroughly mixed with the soil, using about a tablespoonful to each hill. Cultivation is the main thing and this should start by the time the plants are up and it should continue at frequent intervals until the crop is played out.



LONG DISTANCE—THE VERY BEST CUCUMBER

Long Distance—The above picture illustrates what we believe to be an extra choice Cucumber for all purposes and for shipping. It is early, very prolific, smooth, well rounded out, is void of necks, a deep green color which it holds a remarkably long time before turning yellow. It is medium in size, not too large, which is very much desired, as too many sorts grow so large as to make them unpopular with the market man. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Evergreen White Spine—This is the best type of White Spine Cucumber, for both home and market use, especially for the latter. It is larger than ordinary White Spine, uniform throughout length, and the skin is a darker green, which it holds longer without turning yellow than common White Spine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Klondyke—This is a dark green Cucumber of good size, thick, with blunt end, very early and prolific. It is largely grown in the South for shipment to markets because it holds its color well and does not rot as easily as some others. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Davis Perfect—An extra large long green Cucumber, grown largely for market on account of its size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

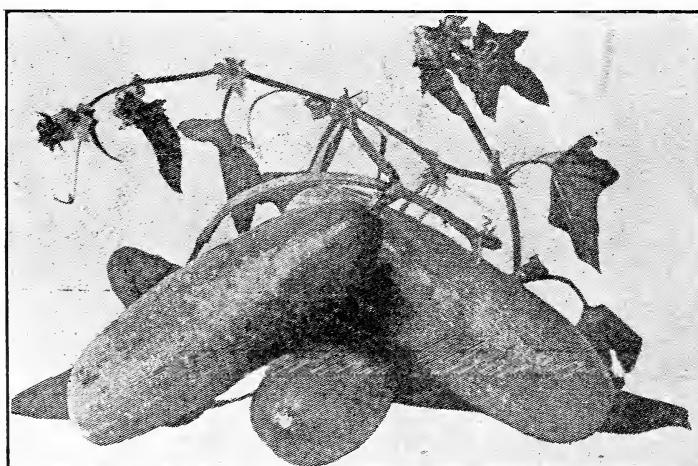
Long Green—The standard home variety, fruit long dark green, splendid quality, rather late, has long bearing period, but not well suited for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Chicago Pickle—A small short green pickling sort, with prominent spines, fruit pointed at ends. It is very hardy and often grown in fall of year. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Japanese Climbing—A splendid variety to grow on arbors or trellises, very showy and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Gherkin or Bur—A peculiar variety grown altogether for pickles. Fruit oval, studded with spines. When gathered young can be turned into delicious pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

New Cluster—We have found this the earliest Cucumber yet, blooming before others and fruiting quicker. The fruit is short, light green and generally in clusters of three and sometimes four. Its bearing period is long and it's a good drought resister. For the home garden it is par excellence. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



NEW CLUSTER

EGG PLANT

How to Grow—For early use, sow in well prepared hot-bed January, February or early in spring, and keep the beds well moist by watering, and keep well protected from the cold, as the plants are very sensitive to cold, which will dwarf them in growth and fruit. Let the plants remain in the hot-bed until all danger of frost is over, and then transplant in rows two feet apart and about 18 to 24 inches in drills. Egg Plants to be salable must be of beautiful dark purple, and handsome form.

High Bush or Florida Purple—This is an improvement on the New York Purple, making a larger and more erect bush and somewhat larger fruit. It is the best variety for shipping or home use. The variety is enormously productive, acclimated to the South, standing the heat and drought better than other sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25.

Endive

Winter Lettuce—Endive is a type of Lettuce and may be grown in some manner. It is especially desirable as a fall and winter green.

White Curled Endive—One of the most beautiful varieties grown. The mid rib is yellow and the leaves almost pure white; fine for garnishing or eating. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Green Curled Endive—The hardiest variety of them all, standing outdoors most of the winter. The leaves are a beautiful dark green, very crisp and tender; will blanch pure white in center. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Kohl-Rabi

How to Grow—For an early or late crop it should be cultivated the same as Cabbage. The vegetable is grown for its turnip-shaped bulb, which is formed above the ground by the expansion of the stem. The bulb

should be used while young and tender, as age detracts from its good qualities.

Early White Vienna—It is very early, a rapid grower, and produces a good sized bulb of light green color, which is exceedingly tender and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Kale

Dwarf Curled Scotch Kale (See Cut)—A very dwarf early sort, a vigorous grower, producing beautiful curly leaves and spreading largely. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Tall Curled Scotch—A tall growing hardy, very curly variety of Kale. Its growth is sometimes two feet in height, holding its foliage well above the ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

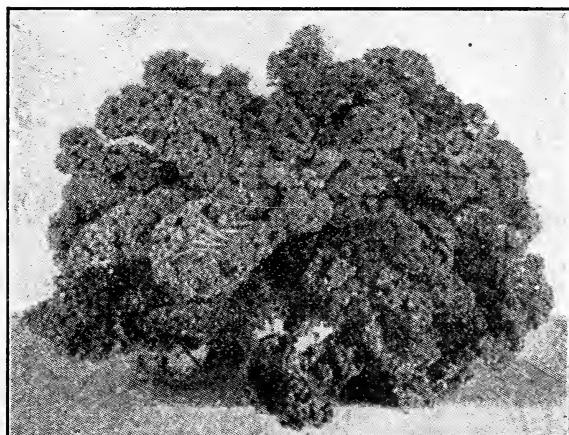
Siberian—A vigorous growing variety, producing large, broad, grayish green leaves, only slightly curled at the edges. It stands more heat and cold than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Odense Market—Our seed of this comes from Denmark, where it is the most popular sort in Scandinavian countries. The plant is beautifully curled, spreading in habit, and holds its foliage well above the ground. The color is an intense dark green with beautiful markings of a lighter shade. It's extremely hardy in America, standing any amount of hard freezes and does not shoot to seed until very warm weather hits it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Leek

How to Grow—The seed should be sown early in hot-beds, if you have one; if not, sow in a seed bed in some sheltered place, if possible. When the plants are about six inches long transplant them in drills six inches deep, with very rich soil at bottom. Fill in the trenches as the plants begin to grow, and keep pulling up the dirt as plants advance. The Leek requires very deep strong soil, fertilized broadcast with coarse stable manure.

London Flag—One of the largest and finest Leeks grown; very early and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



KALE—DWARF CURLED SCOTCH

LETTUCE

Profit in Lettuce—Lettuce is one of the most wholesome vegetables grown and it can be had every day in the year with very little trouble. It rarely ever gets killed in the winters of the South when grown in the open and if one provides a cold frame or hot bed, delicious Lettuce may be had throughout the coldest winters. As a money proposition no other vegetable in our opinion will net as much cash to the same amount of ground. We have seen twenty to thirty thousand heads standing on an acre of ground and have seen such crops average thirty-five cents per dozen or about three cents a head. Of course, there are times that it brings 60c to \$1.00 per dozen, but 30c to 35c per dozen is nearly always possible when maturity comes at the proper time. The thing to do is to plant or set out in succession so that if the market is dull for one crop, the following one usually makes up for it.



BIG BOSTON

early or in summer or early fall, right out in the open. A sure header, forming large compact, heavy heads of exceptional quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Paris White Cos (Romaine)—This is a distinct type of Lettuce very popular with all Latin races. The plant produces great spoon-shaped leaves, which are thrown upright into sugar-loaf shaped heads, the inside of which blanch almost white. The inside leaves are very tender, crisp and of exceptional good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Grand Rapids—A popular, loose leaved sort, in great favor among Southern truckers for shipment to Northern markets. It is a hardy and vigorous grower, and its beautiful curly leaves make it a showy and salable variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Hanson—A large, early sort, producing good sized heads, very crisp, tender and almost white. It does very well under glass, if given distance, but succeeds better outdoors on account of its size and rank growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Black Seeded Tennis Ball—One of the finest sorts for hot-bed culture we know of. This variety is extremely hardy, a quick grower, almost round, solid heads, inside leaves white, crisp, very tender and of the most delicate flavor. It is always the first hot-bed Lettuce on the Birmingham market. It succeeds well under glass, growing stocky and never fails to head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

Winter Salad (Klondyke)—Stands all winter in South. A very desirable sort to plant in September; will afford Lettuce the entire winter. Takes extreme weather to kill. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Prize Head—One of the best sorts for the South, standing the hot sun well, and remains in eatable condition a long time, and does not shoot up to seed. The leaves are tinged with bronze, making it a showy and salable variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

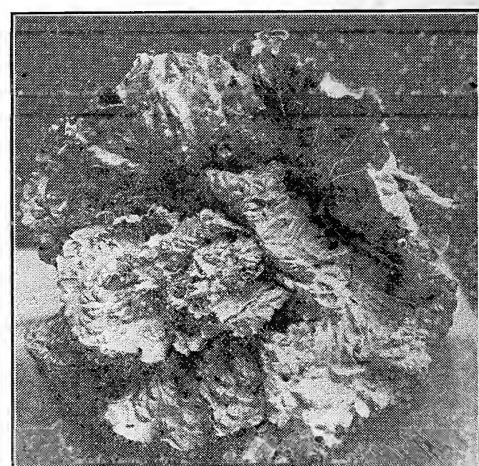
Black Seeded Simpson—An old time sort of splendid merit. It does not make a solid head, but a great mass of light green, loose, beautifully crimped leaves, all of which are very tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

How to Grow—If you are prepared with hot-beds, Lettuce may be grown at any time or month in the year by selecting forcing varieties that will form heads under glass. It may be grown out of doors in the South from early spring until frost. The best way to grow Lettuce is to sow the seed in a bed of rich earth, and when plants grow off transplant in rows about two feet apart, and about six to ten inches in drill, and cultivate like Cabbage. The soil should be rich and its growth pushed, in order to produce crisp, tender heads. It should not be sown on a bed thickly and allowed to remain and grow up spindling and become tough, go to seed early and die out entirely.

The Best Fertilizer—Lettuce in order to be good must be grown quickly, and there is but little danger of fertilizing too heavy. Nitrate of Soda should be used liberally.

Big Boston—This is the most popular Lettuce among market gardeners for either outdoor, cold frame or hot-bed culture. It is a certain header, early and of splendid quality. The difficulty is getting pure seed, but we take no chances on this, and know that our stock is as pure as can be had. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

McVays Butter—This is a medium late variety especially suited for second or summer crop. It stands the heat and remains longer without going to seed than others. It is very hardy and may be planted very



BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON

CANTALOUP OR MUSKMELON

How to Grow—Thorough and deep preparation is the main necessity in growing Cantaloupe. A crop of Cow Peas, Vetch, Crimson Clover, etc., turned under is of great benefit to land intended for Cantaloupe, the chief idea being to loosen the subsoil so the plants can establish a deep root system, and thus better withstand hot dry weather. Cantaloupe should not be planted until danger of frost is passed—usually about the time the apple blooms. The hills should be about four and a half feet apart each way. Several seed may be planted to the hill, but they should be thinned to one good, healthy plant.

The Best Fertilizer—Leaf mould, stable manure well rotted, or four to six hundred pounds high grade complete commercial fertilizer applied to the acre under hill. Nitrate of soda broadcasted at the rate of one hundred pounds to the acre when the vines start to run is of great good.

Montreal Market—This is one of the largest as well as one of the best Cantaloupes in cultivation. The outer skin is green, the melon is deeply ribbed and densely netted. The flesh is thick, of light green and very sweet delicious flavor and aroma. The variety is rather large for market, especially for shipping, but for home market and family use it cannot be equaled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Anne Arundel—A large green nutmeg variety, just the right size for home market or family use. The variety is very prolific, fruit about twice the size of Rocky Ford, flatter in shape, deeply ribbed, netted and of uniform size. The flesh is green to pale yellow, highly scented, tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Home Market—If you want size and quality combined, this melon will suit you. It has thick green flesh, very sugary and sweet. It is both early and prolific. The outer shell is hard and it does not easily bruise. It is most too large to ship, but will bring a fancy price in local markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Rocky Ford—The most popular shipping melon grown, and is hard to beat where a small melon is wanted. Fruit oval, slightly ribbed, flesh green, fading into orange at center, very sweet and spicy. We have genuine Colorado grown stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Large Green Nutmeg—A large nutmeg sort, coarsely netted, deep rib, flesh thick, green; an excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Long Yellow—This is the old fashioned country Muskmelon, growing to large size. It is a bright yellow when ripe and good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Rocky Ford (Gold Lined)—This is a special stock taken by hand from selected specimens, every fruit being perfect. Of course, this stock is what the large growers should use because in shipping there is no loss from imperfect fruit. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

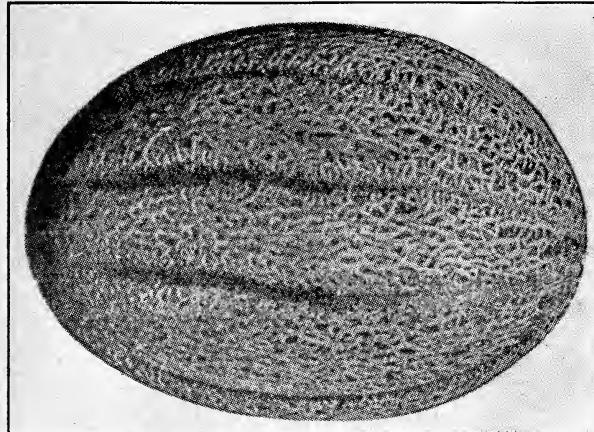
Extra Early Osage—A prolific, nearly round melon, netted over a great part of the outer surface; flesh very thick, of deep salmon color and fine odor and flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Tip Top—A medium large greenish gray looking melon; flesh thick and of orange color. Highly recommended for home market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

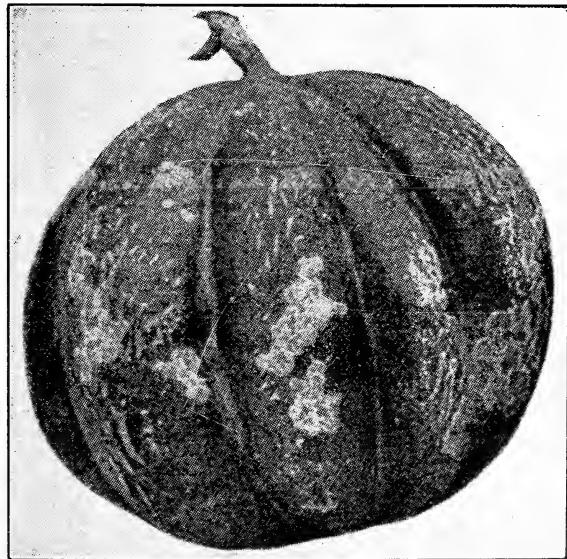
Acme—A large oval-shaped melon, resembling Rocky Ford, only much larger and just as good quality in every particular. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Extra Early Hackensack—A very early sort, medium in size, deeply ribbed and thoroughly netted; flesh green, spicy flavor, and in shape flattened at each end. A splendid sort for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Emerald Gem—A distinct variety of green skin, flesh salmon color, rind thin but tough, everything going into meat. A splendid sort for home market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



HOME MARKET



EMERALD GEM

WATERMELONS

Any one who grows Watermelons in the South must have selected Southern-grown seed if he expects any results. Western or Northern-grown seed will not do. Think of it, we can buy melon seed in the West at 10c a pound, when we are paying as high as 50c to 75c for Southern-grown seed of the same sort. There's a reason.

Watson—This variety has just about monopolized the melon markets of the country, owing to its size and quality. We have seen solid car loads, average forty-five pounds, and few cars are shipped that do not average more than twenty pounds. In color it is green, mottled with lighter shades; rind thin but tough; flesh of a peculiar deep but bright red, very sweet. Seed medium size, white and brown. We have choice selected stock to offer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Kleckley Sweet or Monte Cristo—The sweetest melon known. Medium long, skin dark emerald green; rind thin; flesh rich scarlet; seed small and pure white. It is not a good shipping sort, but for home use or local market it is absolutely unequalled in eating qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Florida Favorite—A long dark green sort, mottled and striped; rind thin but tough, making it a splendid shipping sort. The average size is twenty to thirty pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

The Bradford
—Here is another superfine melon, shape long, color dark green, underlaid with dark stripes. The flesh is a beautiful red, of fine texture and very sugary. Seed white, blotched with brown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

The Triumph: The rind is dark green, blotched occasionally with lighter shade. It is probably the largest Melon grown. It's a fine shipper, early, prolific and brings good returns in some markets. Seed black. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Augusta Rattlesnake—This type of Rattlesnake is far superior to the ordinary Georgia Rattlesnake. It is much larger, more uniform, and does not run to necks. The flesh is a deep red, brittle, sweet and free from strings. The Melon is solid and never contains any hollow. The seed are large, white, with a distinct black ring around the edge. Our seed are not mixed in the slightest, being grown on a farm where no other sorts are cultivated. This is one of the earliest of Melons and on account of its uniform large size is most desirable for shipping or home market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

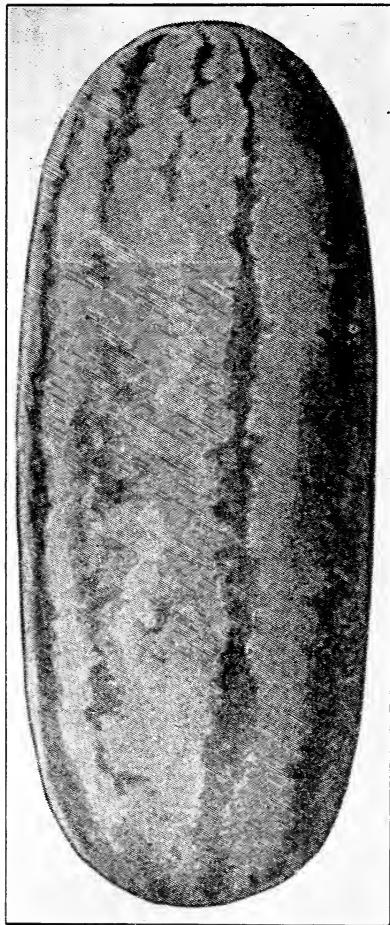
Georgia Rattlesnake—The Melon is long, distinctly striped with darker shades of green on a light green background. The seed are white with black eye and an occasional stripe around the seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Kolbs Gem—The fruit is round or oblong; rind green striped with lighter shade; meat firm, although a little coarse; seed black. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Jordan Gray Monarch—This is a very long gray melon of exceptional good quality. The flesh is a handsome red, tender and exceedingly sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



THE WATSON

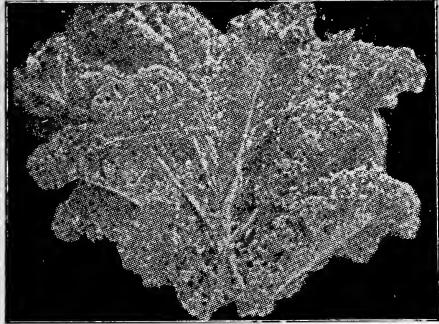


AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE

MUSTARD

Mustard is one of the staple vegetables of the South, and there is some doubt if any other one is more universally grown.

It has been discovered in the past few years that the feeding of chickens on ground Mustard, or even on the green plant, has a marked influence on egg production, keeping them in good physical condition and induces them to an increased egg production during winter.



Mustard may be planted outdoors most any day of the year throughout the South. Better results are obtained by planting in drills and cultivated like Turnips. One of the best ways to cook Mustard is to boil it practically dry and then fry it in a covered skillet, plenty of good bacon, but don't scorch it.

Southern Giant Curled—This is a type of curly leaved Mustard that has been developed in the South and will give much better satisfaction than any other curled sort. There are other types possibly more curly, but will not afford half the foliage. It is difficult to keep Mustard true, because it has a tendency to degenerate back to the wild, rough, prickly leaved type. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Chinese Broad Leaf—This is a type of Mustard altogether different from the curled, and is frequently spoken of as Cabbage leaved Mustard. The variety produces a very large broad thick leaf, almost smooth, and slightly resembles a Cabbage leaf. It is extremely hardy, finely flavored, and is

long about going to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Mushrooms

A delicious vegetable and not hard to grow if a few simple directions are followed. The proper place to grow is in a cellar, basement, barn or old shed or outhouse. We don't have space here to go into detail, but if you don't already know just how to proceed write us for special printed instructions. We can supply the finest of English Mushroom spawn in bricks that weigh about a pound to pound and a half. Price by mail, postpaid, 40c per brick. One brick is sufficient for a bed 3x3 feet.

Okra—Gumbo

Gumbo—This is another staple vegetable in the South, grown almost universally and very highly prized. It is also another vegetable of great health-giving qualities, being very digestible and nutritious. The Okra plant belongs to the Cotton family, is planted at the same time, cultivated alike and has practically the same bearing period. Any soil that will grow good Cotton will make Okra, and the same fertilizer will answer for both, only it will be desirable to fertilize Okra somewhat heavier. Okra may be planted from latter part of February to June, the earlier the better if the soil gets warm enough, but it's a hot weather plant, and if soil is cold seed won't germinate. The seed should be drilled thickly in rows when the soil gets warm and the rows should be three to four feet apart, and if you get a thick stand the plants should be thinned to two to three feet apart to get the best yield. Most every one makes the mistake of growing Okra too thick. In growing on a large scale, it is desirable to check the crop three feet or more each way. Deep cultivation at first, but when it commences to bear, shallow cultivation. Remove all pods before they get hard, whether wanted for use or not.

White Velvet—This type of Okra is different from any other in that its pods are round, very smooth and of a whitish light green color, covered with a fine fuzz, resembling velvet. The pods, when fully ripe, will often measure a foot long. This variety remains in edible condition, without getting tough and stringy, longer than any other sort. The seed of this sort are hard to gather, owing to the fact that the pods do not crack; in fact, the seed must be shucked out. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Long Green or Tall—This is a tall late variety, growing sometimes eight to twelve feet high, bearing until winter, very long dark green pods, which are heavily ribbed or ridged. The pods, when not too old, are very tender and exceptionally good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

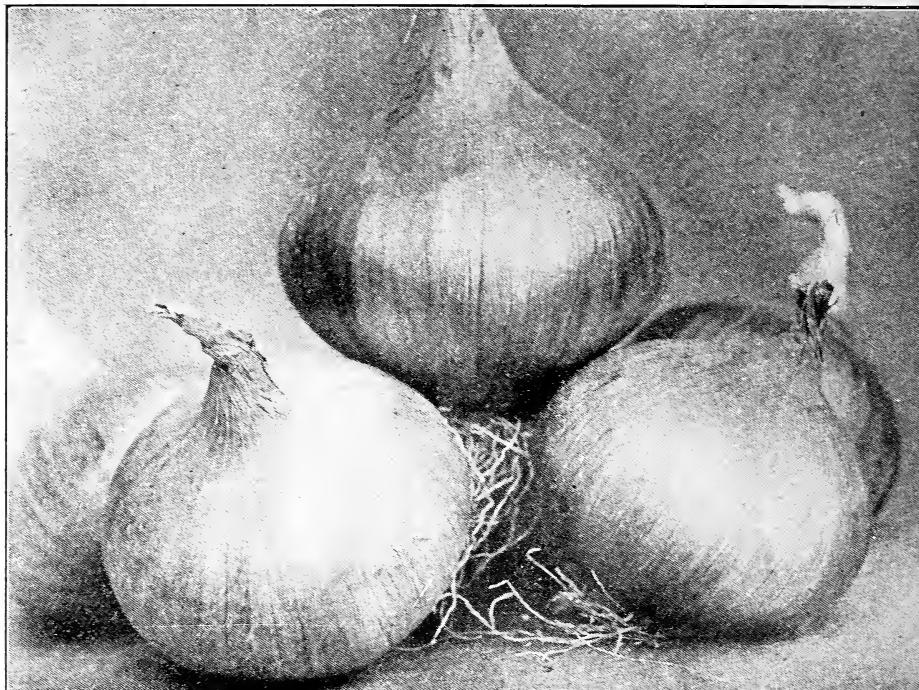
Dwarf Green Prolific—A very early prolific type, producing short dark green pods, ribbed or ridged. The plant will commence to bloom and fruit when about six to eight inches high and continue throughout the summer. The matured height of the plant is generally from four to four and a half feet, depending much, of course, on the fertility of the soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Perkins Mammoth Long Pod—An early prolific type, growing three to four feet high and producing long, slender deep green pods, slightly ridged or corrugated, and of splendid quality. It is largely grown in the South by market gardeners for shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Georgia Favorite—A new variety of green Okra, height 4 to 5 feet, pods long green, slim, ribbed, very early, excellent quality and remains so for a long period. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



OKRA WHITE VELVET



ONIONS

To grow dry commercial Onions one should always plant the seed instead of sets, because the dry sets will always make more or less seed stalks and the Onions produced from sets do not keep as well as when grown on from seed. If Onions are wanted early for bunching or a dry crop is the aim, the seed may be sown in a cold frame or hot bed in October, November or December. Cover the beds during severe cold but keep the plants as hardy as possible. These young plants may be taken up and transplanted like Cabbage as soon after Christmas as weather will permit. Ground should be rich and the crop worked often. The plants should be set the same distance as sets. It is a good idea to cut off the tops of the plants as well as to prune the roots when setting out. Most varieties of Onion may be planted as late as March in drills and grow a crop direct from the seed in one season.

Red Wethersfield—A deep purplish red, good keeper and of splendid quality. It is rather a late sort, but with proper culture will mature from seed all right. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

Yellow Globe Danvers—An early yellow variety of handsome appearance, a good keeper and a heavy yielder. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Prize Taker—This is the largest type of Yellow Onion, very early. Shape round or globe, mild and juicy, and a splendid keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

Mammoth Silver King—A very large, early white Onion, flat to oval shape, mild and agreeable flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

White Bermuda—This is a very early imported variety. Outer skin a pale yellow, size medium, shape flat, no necks, flavor very mild. A great yielder. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Red Bermuda—The same as White Bermuda, only the outer skin is a slight purplish red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Crystal White Wax Bermuda—This is the true White Bermuda, the earliest type and most salable. It is widely known as the Texas Onion, as millions of dollars' worth are grown in that State. The seed should be sown in October and November, to transplant in January or February. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Onion Sets

We can supply Red Wethersfield, Yellow Danvers and White Silverskin Onion Sets from August to June. White Shallots and Button Onions from July to November.

Yellow Danvers—Fine keeper, good yielder. Qt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 40c; pk., 75c.

White Silverskin—Early, mild, splendid keeper. Qt., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 50c; pk., 90c.

Red Wethersfield—Good keeper and yielder, fine flavor. Qt., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 40c; pk., 75c.

Bermuda—Very mild, early, fine flavor.

White Pearl—Very early, large white, flat, mild, fine flavor.

White French Shallots—Very prolific, hardy and fine for winter.

Buttons or Top Sets—Hardy winter Onion, good flavor.

Yellow Shallots—Very prolific, producing great clusters.

White Multipliers—A hardy prolific Onion, medium size, grows in clusters.

NOTE: If Onions are ordered by mail, add 5 cents extra per quart for postage.

PARSLEY

We can supply Parsley plants in season during spring, also in the fall of the year. Besides Parsley we can supply many other vegetable plants, such as Tomato, Pepper, Cabbage, Egg Plant, Onion, Beets, Lettuce, etc. In flowering plants our list is a long one, all of which are shown on pages 64 and 65.

Every one should have his Parsley bed, because even a space three by four feet will furnish a good size family with all they need, and practically all the year round. The plant is extremely hardy and, with only slight protection, will carry through severe winters. Plant in a protected place, or throw a little straw or litter over it during severe weather, is sufficient protection. It is frequently grown in large flower pots or fern pans, not only for ornament but for flavoring soups or garnishing dishes or for mixed salads. The plant possesses great medical properties and is altogether very healthful.

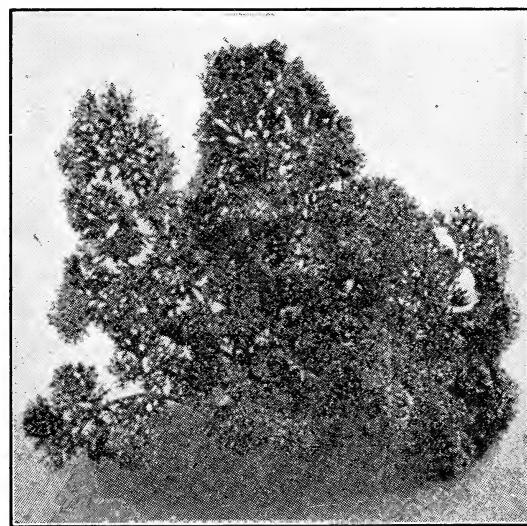
The seed may be sown in drills in very early spring or in early fall of the year. Ground should be exceedingly rich, very deep and loose. Plants should be thinned to four or six inches apart and the ground kept well stirred around the roots. The seed is very hard to germinate, and should be soaked a day or two before planting.

Champion Moss Curled—The finest Parsley in texture grown, of very best flavor, hardy, of fine appearance, exceedingly curled, and without doubt the most salable sort on the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Smooth Leaf or Plain—A variety possessing all the merits of Moss Curled, only its leaves are plain or smooth, much preferred by some on account of ranker foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Large Double Curled—This is an excellent variety, dwarf in habit, grows very compactly, and stands the winter better than the plain. It produces beautifully crimped leaves, which are superior to all as a seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

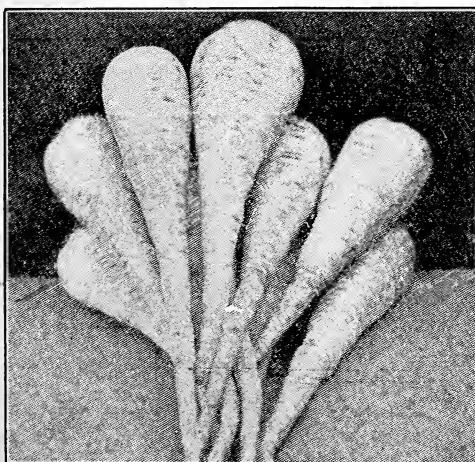
Market Garden—This is an early branching, beautifully curled sort, in great demand with market gardeners because of the amount of foliage it makes and the fact that it grows more upright and not so dwarf as some and more easily bunched for market. In flavor, as well as hardiness, it is as good as any. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



MARKET GARDEN

Parsnips

A splendid vegetable for either man or beast, easily grown, lasts a long time after maturity either in the soil where grown or after being taken up and stored away like Potatoes. So few people in the South fully appreciate the value of a Parsnip as a wholesome table vegetable. Let us urge you to try a few rows for 1916.



SUGAR OR HOLLOW CROWN

Don't buy seed corn before conferring with us. quote special prices.

How to Grow—One experiences the greatest trouble in getting Parsnips to vegetate. The seed is very light and naturally slow to sprout, even under the most favorable circumstances, but if you will be patient they will generally come. They succeed best in deep, rich, sandy loam. Sow early in the spring or in the early fall in drills eighteen to thirty inches apart. Scatter the seed thickly and cover evenly with a rake, and be sure to have your ground well pulverized. After the plants come up they should be well cultivated until the foliage covers the ground. But first thin to about four or five inches apart.

The Best Fertilizer—It requires good strong soil to produce the Parsnip to perfection. They extract a great deal of potash from the soil, and should be fertilized with a fertilizer rich in potash. This may be prepared by the farmer, using two hundred pounds each of kainit, cotton seed meal and acid phosphate, mixed well, broadcasted to the acre.

Sugar or Hollow Crown (See Cut)—It is the standard variety for either table use or stock feeding. It produces long smooth roots, which are very tender and sugary and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Write us your wants and let us mail you samples and

ENGLISH PEAS

How to Grow—For your early crop sow the dwarf sorts, and as early as the weather will permit, as it requires a hard freeze to destroy them. The seed should be sown very thick in double rows three or four feet apart and no closer, covered two or three inches deep, and if they come up too thick thin to about an inch and a half to two inches apart, and cultivate well, allowing no crust to form around the vines. Peas succeed best in light loamy soil, and dwarf sorts should be grown on rich soil.

The Best Fertilizer—Only the dwarf sorts require much fertilizer, and it should never be put in the drill unless it is very old and well rotted. Green manures, cotton seed meal and chemical fertilizers should never be used in the drill, except it be well mixed in the soil. It not only destroys the germ of many Peas, but will burn the vines up if they germinate. It is the better plan, if fertilizer be required, to broadcast it

Our list embraces such varieties as we know do well in the South, because we have tried them. We don't have the space to go into general cultural directions except to say that Peas may be planted in the South every month in the year from January to September.

Mammoth Podded Alaska—This is a very early variety, growing about two feet high and producing an enormous crop of dark green pods, like the regular Alaska only much larger. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

First and Best—It is of uniform growth, about two feet high, stalks very bushy, standing well and holding its fruit well above the ground. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Tall White Marrowfat—A very tall, vigorous growing sort, exceedingly prolific, pods very large, of good quality, and bearing until frost. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Black Eyed Marrowfat—It is a very strong, vigorous grower, and will bear for a long time. It is largely planted by Birmingham gardeners for their general crop. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Melting Sugar or Salad Pea—A good sort, early, prolific, and very sweet; pods are cooked and eaten like Beans. The seed is round, slightly wrinkled, and hardy of germination. Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50.

Alaska—One of the finest extra early Peas grown; extremely early, very hardy and a most prolific sort. The variety is very distinct from anything else, the dry Peas being of bright green color, as are also the vines and pods, and will carry farther without injuring their bright green color than any other sort. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

Wrinkled Varieties

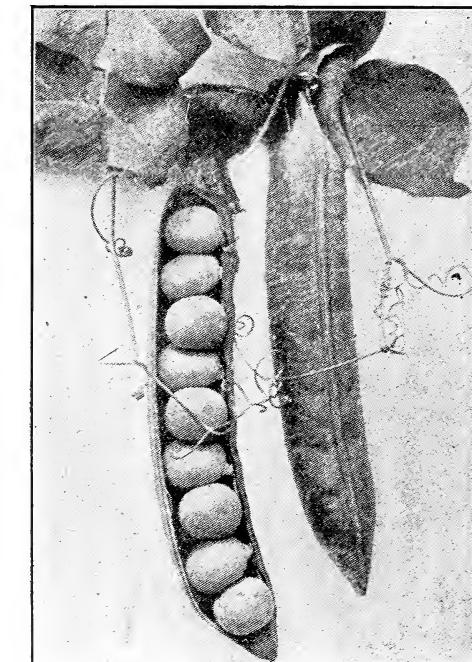
Eclipse—An early hardy wrinkled imported variety of English Pea, growing about two feet high, producing a heavy vine and standing up well without supports. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00.

Gradus or Prosperity—The pods are immense, containing very large Peas of the finest flavor; growth vigorous, about 30 inches high; does not require staking, bears very early, just a few days after Alaska, and continues through a very long season. Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Champion of England—This is the most popular wrinkled variety grown, and the largest and most productive. It will, under favorable conditions, attain a height of eight to twelve feet or more. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

American Wonder—It is of the most excellent flavor, exceedingly productive, and as early as McLean's Little Gem. It is an exceedingly dwarf variety, seldom ever attaining over a foot in height, and can be planted very close together. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.

Telephone Pea—This is a very tall wrinkled variety a strong grower, and enormously productive. The pods are very large, containing from six to nine large peas, which are very sugary and of the most delicate flavor. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.



MAMMOTH PODDED ALASKA

McLean's Little Gem—This is one of the earliest wrinkled varieties, and is very prolific and of superior flavor; height one to one and a half feet. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

Nott's Excelsior—An extra early variety, very close behind the American Wonder, producing pods a third larger. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.

About Prices—Remember we do not pay the postage or transportation charges on Peas at catalogue price. Refer to parcels post rates on order sheet and figure a pint of Peas as one pound and add the postage to your remittance. Parties requiring large quantities of Peas should write us for special prices. We sell many truckers as much as 10 to 50 bushels.

PEPPER

We can supply Pepper Plants in season of most all the staple sorts at 25c per dozen. This is for good strong, transplanted plants that will live and bear shipment to distant points.

How to Grow—If you want to succeed well with Pepper, cultivate it regularly from the time the plants come up until the late fall frost comes. It will bear as long as you cultivate it until killed by frost. Pepper delights in very rich, loose soil, and requires that it be very strong to perfect its growth. It may be sown in winter or very early spring on a hot-bed the same as for Egg Plant, and let it remain until the weather becomes warm, and transplant in drills a foot apart and rows eighteen inches distant, or wider for horse cultivation.

Pimento (Perfection Pepper)—This is practically a new Pepper to the United States, but it is largely grown in Italy, Spain and France for canning purposes or for stuffing Olives, etc. It has been difficult to get a type suitable for the United States, but the seed we are offering is grown in the South, where, by careful selection, we have secured a type highly satisfactory. The fruit is smooth, heart-shaped, and of a dark green color which changes on ripening to an intense fiery red and holds on to its red color. The flesh is two or three times as thick as ordinary Sweet Pepper and when green can be pared like an Apple. When ripe, the outer skin is easily removed by dipping in hot water for a few seconds, leaving a thick mass of beautiful red pulp. The flesh at all times is perfectly sweet and of splendid flavor. For serving green, for stuffing, pickling, pulp and for pimentos no other variety is in the same class. The fruit is large, perfectly smooth, very prolific and bears till killed by frost. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

Chinese Giant—This is a true sweet Pepper and the very largest in cultivation. The plant is a vigorous grower, very prolific, has a long bearing period for sweet sorts and produces practically all of its fruit uniform in shape and of immense size. It is in great favor with the professional truckers who grow for shipping. The flesh is sweet, tender and of delightful flavor. For salads, mangoes or stuffing it has no equal. The skin is a rich green, when ripe a brilliant red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Ruby King—This is an enormous large variety, growing from four and a half to six inches long and three to four inches thick. The flesh is very thick, tender, mild and pleasant to the taste. It is a fine sort for stuffing or for pepper hash, and also makes an elegant dish of salad. The growth of its foliage is very distinct, being large-leaved and vigorous. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Large Bell or Bull Nose—Our stock of this well known variety, sometimes called Sweet Mountain, is very superior. Plant vigorous, about two feet high, compact and very productive, ripening its crop uniformly and early. The fruits are large, with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for use in salads and mangoes or stuffed peppers. The color is deep green when fruit is young, bright crimson when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Large Sweet Spanish—A late maturing and attractive red, Sweet Pepper. Plant about two and one-half feet high, upright, very compact, vigorous and productive. Fruits very large and long, frequently seven inches in length and about two inches in diameter, with very thick, mild flesh of excellent quality. Color deep green when fruit is young, rich red when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

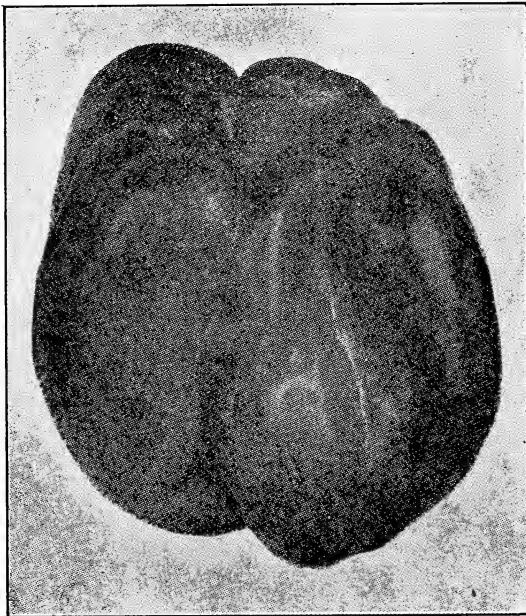
Red Cherry—A small vigorous growing sort, will commence bearing when plants are six inches high, and will continue growing and bearing until killed by frost. The pods are small, round and very hot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Red Chili—A very hot, piquant sort, very prolific. The plants commence to bear by the time they are four or five inches high, and when frost comes in the fall will still be full of green pods if kept picked during summer. It is largely used in making pepper sauce, and possesses the best flavor of any sort. The plants are often grown in flower pots, making a beautiful show. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Long Red Cayenne—This is a fine, large variety, very hot, and of exceedingly delicate flavor as a seasoning. A single stalk will often produce enough for an ordinary family. It is a good keeper. When fully ripe can be gathered, dried and strung for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

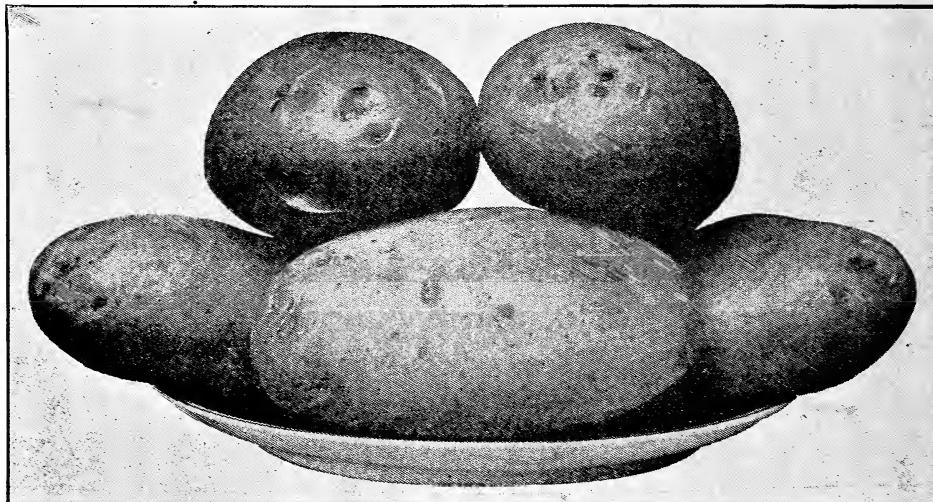
Tobasco—This is a red, hot variety, and the best flavored sort of any. The plants commence to bear when very small, producing pods one to one and a half inches long, and will continue to grow, spread out until one to two feet high, and bear on until killed by frost. A single plant, if kept well picked, will often yield in a season five hundred to a thousand pods. For making pepper sauce and for stringing and drying for winter use it is exceptionally good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Mixed Pepper—We put up a mixture prepared from all the different sorts listed on this page. This is a popular package with small families who only want about a dozen or so plants and desire several different varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



CHINESE GIANT

SEED POTATOES



NOTE: Seed Potatoes for 1916 planting will be scarce and high, because the 1915 crop in the United States is short and owing to the European War there is no chance for any importation to influence the market, and inasmuch as the prospects are for continued trouble in Europe the 1916 crop when made will be high and this is going to influence heavy planting in the United States; so the demand for planting seed for 1916 crop is going to be immense and prices very high.

We are only quoting prices up to bushel quantities, but request our customers to write us for prices, stating quantity wanted, when ready to place their order. We cannot guarantee catalogue prices.

How to Grow—Most every farmer has his own pet way of growing a crop of Potatoes, which he believes is superior to any way that might be suggested. But the best of them sometimes make error in method of preparation and fertilization. All Potato ground should be very deeply broken, and, preferably, in the fall of the year. It will be advantageous to sow Potato ground in early fall of the year in Vetch, Crimson Clover or a mixture of both, or Rye—anything to produce vegetable matter. This should be turned under in January and allowed to remain until the time has arrived for planting. Rows should then be laid off from three to three and a half feet. The fertilizer that is to be used should then be placed in the drill and a small subsoil plow run in each drill, which will stir the ground to a greater depth and mix the fertilizer with the soil in the bottom of the furrow. The cuttings should then be dropped and covered with a turning plow to the depth of eight to ten inches. They should then remain until they begin to sprout nicely, and then a leveling harrow should be drug over the entire field. This harrowing should continue until the vines are about four to six inches high, then the first cultivation may be given them. If ground be properly prepared to begin with, very little cultivation is necessary to make a crop of Potatoes, the harrow doing most of the work. The three most essential features in growing Potatoes are deep preparation, deep plantings, and thorough cultivation and fertilization.

Caution—Potatoes will not make deep in the soil. The ridges should be harrowed off so the cutting will not be over three to five inches deep.

Irish Cobbler—This Potato is fairly taking the South and in a great measure supplanting all others. It is extremely early, probably as early as the Triumph, and certainly not more than a week behind, and for quality is far ahead. The Cobbler is a pure white variety, mostly round; eyes plentiful and usually deep set. It grows uniform to a large size and bears very few small tubers. It cooks splendid any way, never gummy, but mealy, and of a delightful flavor. The stock we supply is generally the fall grown or second crop and, while smaller, is generally more desirable than spring grown stock, although for season of 1916 we have secured a quantity of Maine grown first or spring crop, which are fine large Potatoes and well adapted to the South. The Cobbler being a splendid yielder, showy and of excellent quality, makes it desirable not only for market but for home use as well. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 35c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. Write for prices in quantity.

Bliss Triumph (Maine Grown)—This is the well known Red Triumph so popular in the South. This is the same as the Tennessee Triumph, except the stock is Maine grown first or spring crop and, of course, much larger Potatoes. The Triumph Potato, while not a large yielder, is the most dependable early Potato grown in the South, because it makes a small vine, stands the hot dry weather better than the larger vine or later sorts and will always make some Potatoes even where conditions are at the worst. In quality, the variety is not as good as the White Potatoes. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 35c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00.

Tennessee Triumph (Fall or Second Crop)—The well known round red Potato. It is the earliest type and more largely grown in the South than any other sort. It makes a small vine and resists drouth better than any other sort. It should be highly fertilized, otherwise there will be too many small Potatoes. While the planting seed is small, we recommend the Tennessee grown, as they always come up to a good stand and require much less to plant an acre. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 35c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. Write for prices in quantity.

Peerless—An old standard variety of exceptional quality. The outer skin is white or nearly so; shape round to oblong, and grows uniformly large. It is a medium early sort, prolific, a good keeper, showy and altogether a very fine market variety, as well as most desirable for home use. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 35c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. Write for prices in quantity.

SEED POTATOES—Continued

Early Rose—An early sort of great merit as to quality. It is not much grown for market, because not a heavy yielder. The Potato is generally uniform and of good size. Where earliness and quality is desired, it is hard to beat. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 35c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00.

Burbank—A late maturing variety, very long, extra large, prolific; the best keeper and of splendid quality. It is a good idea to plant Burbank along with early sorts as they will begin to come in after earlier sorts are played out. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 35c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. Write for price in quantity.

Beauty of Hebron—A splendid vigorous growing, early variety of large size. The outer skin is slightly tinged with red, but inside pure white throughout; shape long to oblong; cooks dry and mealy, a good yielder and of exceptional all round good quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 35c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00.

Early Goodrich—A medium sized early pure white Potato, very prolific, vigorous grower, a good keeper and of splendid quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 35c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00.

The Snow—We have planted this variety now for three years on our trial grounds in the city limits of Birmingham and it has topped the list in the matter of heavy yield, and for other reasons we place it at the head of any sort tried. The tubers are round or oval, eyes slightly flattened on surface, color white, skin finely netted, flesh pure white, fine grained and flaky and cooks dry and mealy. The vine is rank with heavy dark green foliage, blossoms pure white and vine stays green after others are dead. It is medium late in maturing, coming in at a time when early sorts are exhausted and bring the top price in market. Our planting stock is limited, so better order early. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 35c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00.

Green Mountain—A very late hardy sort, vigorous vines, a splendid yielder and remarkably resistant to hot dry weather. The tuber is large, flesh white, firm and remains in sound condition for a long time. For a late crop it is without doubt the most desirable sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 35c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00.

Look Out Mountain—A native, prolific, Southern Potato, especially desirable for planting in July for a fall crop. The variety will keep for a whole year without sprouting. The size is large, shape long to oblong, skin brownish white, flesh white, firm and splendid quality. We don't recommend for planting except in July for fall crop. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 35c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00.

Sweet Potatoes

We handle immense quantities of seed Sweet Potatoes in season, which begins with us about March first, and we can book your order to be shipped at a definite date, but as seed Sweet Potatoes are highly perishable and do not keep any length of time after taking out of banks, cellars or potato houses, we cannot always ship on the spur of the moment and in order to avoid disappointment it is necessary to place orders ahead of the time required for bedding.

Special Notice—Owing to the highly perishable nature of seed Sweet Potatoes in spring and during hot weather, we cannot guarantee safe arrival of seed when shipped to distances by freight. We will take pains to put goods in depot in first-class condition, but our responsibility then ceases.

Dooly Yam (Running)—This is the old fashioned running Dooly of such splendid quality, rich yellow flesh, very sweet and sugary. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 35c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00.

Bunch Dooly (Known locally as the Cullman Dooly)—This variety possesses the same good qualities as the old fashioned running Dooly, but the vine is practically bunch, large broad leaves and easily cultivated. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 35c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00.

Porto Rico—A fine yellow skinned yam, flesh yellow, size large, a good keeper and immensely prolific. It is much earlier than the Dooly, a heavier yielder and is taking its place in a large section. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 35c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00.

Other Varieties—We can never tell until the season arrives just what sorts we will have to offer. We can generally supply such sorts as Golden Beauty, Yellow Jersey, Triumph, Southern Queen, Old Fashioned Forked Leaf Yam, Bunch Yam, etc.

Sweet Potatoes and Other Vegetable Plants

The plant business is a large feature of our seed business. We grow annually ourselves millions of plants besides what we grow or have others grow for us on contract. We produce a world of plants in Florida, where we can grow outdoors and have good stocky plants to supply the early demand. The demand for all kinds of vegetable plants has become so extensive that it is almost impossible to take care of all orders promptly when wanted. The trouble is nearly every one waits to the last minute or until the conditions are just right to plant out and then all orders come in with a rush proviso that they want to set out today or tomorrow. The consequence is that a great deal of disappointment arises that we cannot avoid. Now, our customers will do us a great favor and themselves a great deal of good by placing their orders a considerable time ahead of the date they want to set out.

About Prices—It is quite impossible to tell when these lines are written just what prices we will be able to maintain throughout the season, because we can never figure on weather conditions or what might happen to our crops of plants. Late freezes sometimes cleans us out or puts us back so that it becomes necessary to change our prices. Another thing, the quality of our plants at different times has considerable to do with prices, and quantity wanted cuts a big figure. The thing to do is, write us definitely just how many plants you want and when you want them delivered and we can then quote you intelligently.

How to Order—Always try to order enough plants to make an express shipment, because when shipped by express it's possible to pack in damp moss or with more or less dirt around the roots so they will reach you in much better condition than by parcels post. This applies especially to such tender plants as Tomato, Egg Plant and Pepper that dry out so quickly when delayed by parcels post. We can, of course, send plants by parcels post when desired, but we don't recommend this method of transportation and every one should avoid it where they have express service. Here is a list of vegetable plants we can supply in season:

Asparagus, Beets, Cabbage, Celery, Collards, Egg Plant, Horse Radish, Lettuce, Bermuda Onion, Parsley, Pepper, Sweet Potato, Rhubarb, Sage, Tomato, besides a hundred or more different flowering and ornamental plants.

PUMPKINS

King of Mammoth—This is the largest Pumpkin in cultivation and those who want size for exhibition purposes should select this sort. It is no trick to grow this variety to weigh a hundred pounds, and it has

been produced under irrigation to weigh over two hundred pounds. Of course, plants must be highly fertilized and almost continually worked to produce such sizes. The outer skin is a dull grayish yellow color; flesh light yellow, coarse and somewhat stringy. It is not good to eat except for stock, but it is a splendid keeper and fine feed for cattle and hogs in winter. The seed are unusually large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Green Striped Cushaw—A Pumpkin of specially good eating qualities. It grows a crook neck; skin green and white striped; flesh solid, thick, fine grained, very sweet and of a deep rich yellow color. The variety is enormously prolific, a splendid keeper, and very desirable for market, stock or for home consumption. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Yellow Cushaw—The old standard yellow crook neck Pumpkin, very hardy, prolific, a good keeper, and very desirable for pies or for stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Kentucky Field—A hardy, very prolific sort of splendid quality, good keeper, prolific and largely used for man and beast. It is mostly round in shape to oval and flattened at the ends; skin creamy yellow; flesh thick, yellow and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—A medium size Pumpkin, bell shaped to round or oblong; skin creamy white, with stripes of light green; flesh white, thick, fine grained, very sweet and especially desirable for pies and custards. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Large Sweet Cheese—This is one of the best varieties for family use. It has large round, flattened fruits, with a creamy buff skin, averaging 20 inches to 2 feet in diameter. It is an excellent keeper, with thick flesh of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Connecticut Field—Very productive; grown largely for feeding stock. By mail, postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Herbs, Tobacco, Etc.

Directions—We advise customers to sow the seed of herbs in small boxes or hot beds early so they can protect them from cold or severe changes in the weather, grow on and set out in open after all danger of freezes has passed.

Sweet Marjoram—Easily grown from seed the first season. The green leaves and tops are used for flavoring soups and dressings. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Sage—A hardy perennial producing a splendid plant from seed in a single season. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Lavender—A hardy perennial about two feet high, grown for its splendid flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Thyme—An aromatic perennial herb about ten inches high, used for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Caraway—A hardy bushy perennial about two feet high, yields a quantity of aromatic seeds which are largely used in confections, rye bread, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Dill—This is a quick growing annual in the South, two to three feet high, grown for the abundance of its seeds, which possess a highly pungent aromatic taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Chervil—A quick growing aromatic plant, leaves have splendid odor and flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Savory, Summer—A quick growing hardy annual about 18 inches high. The green leaves, stems and flowers are used in flavoring soups and are just as good gathered and dried for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Anise—An annual herb grown for its aromatic seeds, which are used mostly in medicine, as for colic, nausea, etc. Pkt., 5c.

Balm—Hardy perennial two feet high, grown for its medicinal value in fevers, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Basil, Sweet—A hardy annual grown for its aromatic seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Catnip—Well known perennial herb, largely used for making tea in case of children's sickness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Coriander—An annual, grown for its aromatic seed of very agreeable taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Fennel—A hardy perennial three to four feet high, grown for its aromatic seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Horehound—The well known perennial herb about two feet high, grown for its aromatic bitter taste, useful as a medicine in coughs and colds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Rosemary—Hardy perennial, grown for its leaves and blossoms, has fragrant odor and bitter taste, used for flavoring as well as for a medicine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Horse Radish—A delightful vegetable for flavoring meats, easily propagated from roots. We offer only the roots, good strong roots at 25c per dozen.

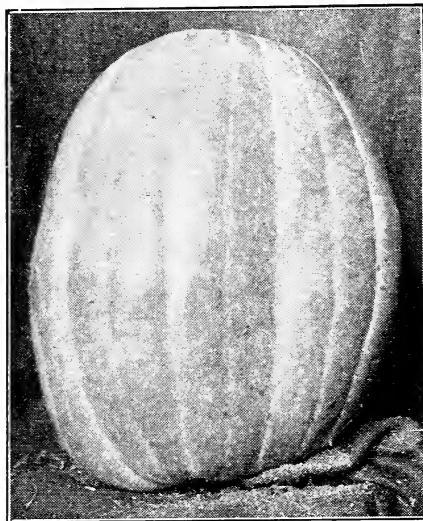
TOBACCO—The following embraces such varieties as are suitable for the Southern climate.

Havana—A fine grade of Tobacco grown largely for wrappers for cigars. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—An early bright sort, fine for smoking or chewing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

White Burley—A fine North Carolina strain suitable for chewing or smoking. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

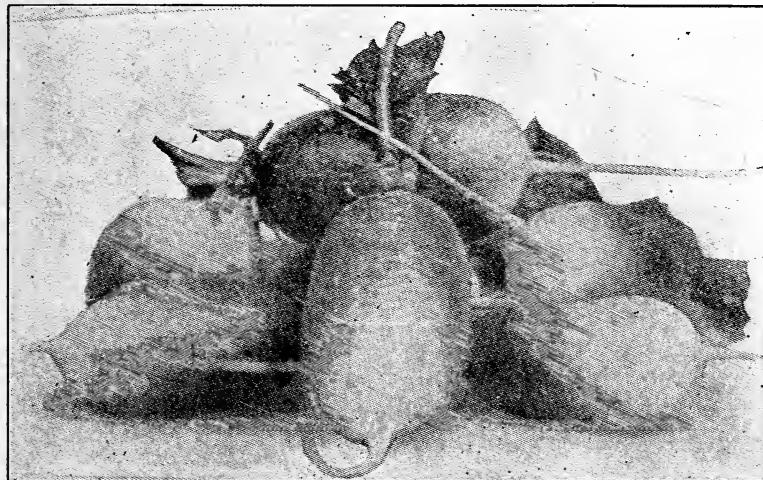
Oronoka—A very large broad leaf sort, grown principally as a chewing sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.



KING OF MAMMOTH

RADISHES

Nothing is more important with successful Radish growing as the seed themselves. The best seed comes from France, where the roots are taken up, rested, carefully selected and then transplanted to grow on a crop of seed. This is the only way you can keep a strain perfect as to shape, color and time of maturity. Quantities of seed are produced in America but the plants are simply allowed to go to seed without ever being taken up or graded, consequently the resulting crop from such seeds are always more or less mixed and all do not make perfect bulbs. What we offer is the best French grown stock and inasmuch as we supply some of the largest growers in the South who often plant as much as five thousand pounds of seed for Northern markets, you can believe that our trade is so critical that we cannot afford to handle questionable stock. The main thing in growing Radish: the soil must be rich, well drained and friable, so that the crop can come to maturity very quick, to produce the desired quality.



FRENCH BREAKFAST

Scarlet Turnip—Very early, bright scarlet color all over, good size and standard sort for private gardens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

White Tipped Turnip—Very early, small top, fruit scarlet, tipped with pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top—One of the best Radishes on the list, very early, attaining large size, of very best flavor, and will remain in eating condition long without getting pithy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Scarlet Globe—A beautiful, perfectly round, quick-growing Radish of excellent flavor, used on a large scale by market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

French Breakfast (See Cut)—A fine forcing Radish, maturing in twenty days from germination, makes very little top, and may be cultivated very close together. It is oval shaped, skin bright scarlet, but tipped at the end with pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Half-Long French Scarlet—This Radish is of beautiful half-long shape, grows large, may be grown under glass or planted outdoors for spring or fall crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Improved Chartier—A beautiful half-long Radish, growing to good size, very firm and brittle, mild and will remain in edible condition for a long time. The root is of bright red, tipped at the end with white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Glass or Cincinnati Market—A long, very smooth Radish, of a beautiful transparent red, very brittle and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger—One of the best eating Radishes known, of distinct variety and appearance. Never gets pithy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

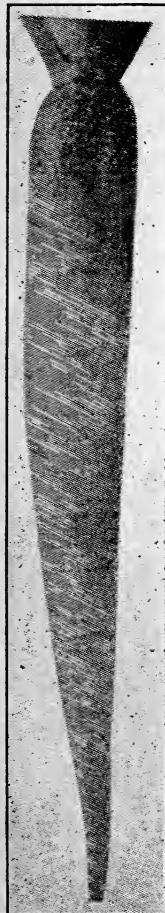
Miss France—It is an early sort, producing very large long roots of very bright scarlet color, fading at the bottom into pure white, making it very striking in appearance, which renders it very salable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Chinese Rose Winter—It is of a beautiful bright rose color, and the finest eating Radish of the winter varieties. The seed should be sown in the fall at the same time you sow your Turnip crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Round Black Spanish Winter—A fine, tender and delicious winter Radish, never getting tough or stringy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Long Black Spanish Winter—Possessing the same good qualities as the Round Black Spanish. Will stand outdoors all winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

California White Mammoth Winter—This is the largest Radish in existence. The roots grow from ten to twelve inches long and two to three inches in diameter. The flesh is very white and solid and of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



RHUBARB

How to Grow—Rhubarb succeeds best in loamy soil, the richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred the better. Sow in drills an inch deep and thin out to about six inches apart. In the fall trench a piece of ground and manure it well; then transplant the young plants into it two to three feet apart each way. Cover with leaves or litter the first year, and give a dressing of coarse manure every fall. The stalks should not be plucked till the second or third year, and then pulled, not cut from the plant. The best way to get Rhubarb quick is to buy the roots. The large ones come into bearing at once.

Mammoth Rhubarb—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25. We can also supply roots. Price of roots, 75c per doz. By mail, postpaid, doz., 90c.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

How to Grow—Make drills about three inches deep and from sixteen to twenty-four inches apart and sow the seed, covering about one inch deep. When two inches high thin out to three inches apart and fill up the drills. They are perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter.

Mammoth Salsify—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Spinach

Spinach may be planted in the South any month except in very hot weather and December and January. Plant same as Turnips, either drill or broadcast. The soil must be very rich to succeed.

Broad Leaf Flanders—A vigorous growing variety, leaves very broad and thick, tender and of fine eating quality. Pkt., 5c; 2 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Bloomdale Spinach—A Savoy leaf variety, very tender, good flavor and will stand longer without going to seed than most any variety. Pkt., 5c; 2 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Long Standing—Very large leaves, thick, crumpled, of extra good quality, and stands longer than any other sort without going to seed. Pkt., 5c; 2 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Spinach Beet (Swiss Chard)—This plant really belongs to the Beet family, is grown for its foliage, which makes the finest of greens, available throughout the summer and fall when other greens are scarce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.



LONG STANDING SPINACH



SPINACH BEET—SWISS CHARD

Parcels-Post Zone Rates

Within the United States

Zone	Within	1st lb. or fraction	Additional lb. or fraction
1st	50 miles of Birmingham	5c	1c
2d	50 to 150 miles of Birmingham	5c	1c
3d	150 to 300 miles of Birmingham	6c	2c
4th	300 to 600 miles of Birmingham	7c	4c
5th	600 to 1,000 miles of Birmingham	8c	6c
6th	1,000 to 1,400 miles of Birmingham	9c	8c
7th	1,400 to 1,800 miles of Birmingham	11c	10c
8th	1,800 and over miles of Birmingham	12c	12c

Maximum weight, 50 lbs. to 1st and 2d zones, and 20 lbs. from the 3d zone upward.

We have printed on the two order sheets in this catalogue a complete parcels post table, so that anyone can figure out just what to remit extra for postage in ordering anything. Parties who are in doubt, should submit us an actual list of their wants and let us quote them a delivered price, either by mail or express, prepaid, to their destination.

SQUASH

How to Grow—The Squash succeeds best in rich, loose subsoil land, and should never be planted on a poor hard soil. The early varieties may be planted as early as the latter part of March to April. The bush sorts may be grown three or four feet apart, and running sorts given six to eight feet distance. The fall and winter varieties are seldom planted until June or July.

The Best Fertilizer—Acid phosphate and kainit mixed with stable manure will give the best results; but very little, however, should be used under the plants, it being better to broadcast.

NOTE: The following is copied from Burpee's 1915 catalogue and we can testify to everything said, because the Fordhook Squash at our trial grounds, "McVay's Gardens," in 1915, made the best and most profitable showing of any other Squash from a money standpoint.

Burpee's Fordhook Squash

—This is a most desirable running variety for both summer and winter use. The vines are of strong vigorous growth and wonderfully productive. Fruits oblong in form, eight to ten inches in length, slightly ridged; smooth, thin, yellowish skin; flesh very thick and of a light straw-yellow. If gathered young for cooking, no other Squash—except the Bush Fordhook—approaches it in flavor, while if allowed to ripen on the vine they can be stored and will keep in excellent condition until late the following June. Either for baking like Sweet Potatoes or making pies during the winter the quality is unsurpassed. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Mammoth White Bush

(*See Cut*)—This variety is identical with the Patty Pan, only differing in its extremely large size. It is a choice selection of the Early White Bush, fully as early, and growing to measure twelve to fifteen inches across. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Early White Bush, or Patty Pan—This is the old standard variety of early Squash, and has never been excelled as yet. It is the earliest variety yet known, and of the sweetest and most delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Giant Yellow Summer Crook-Neck (*See Cut*)—This new variety of the Yellow Summer Crook-Neck, while not thoroughly perfected as yet, is destined to drive the small variety out of the market. It will grow twice as large as the ordinary, and of equally as good qualities. This sort stands the hot sun well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

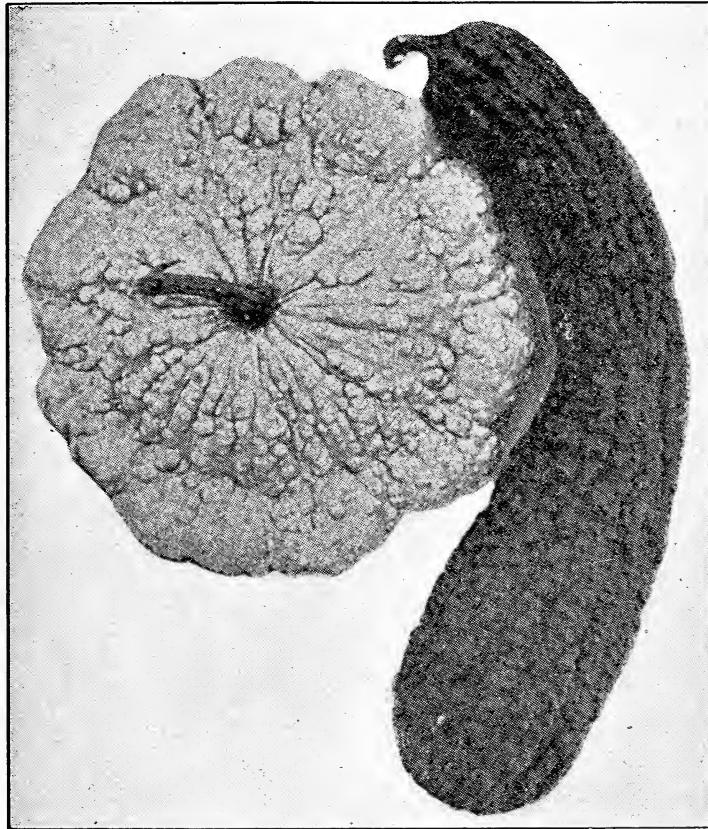
Yellow Summer Crook-Neck—This is one of the juiciest and most highly flavored of all the Squashes. It is a bright yellow color and beautifully warted, and one of the best market varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Boston Marrow—The flesh is a very beautiful orange, very fine grained, thick, and of the best quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Mammoth Chili—This is the largest and most beautiful variety on the list. The skin is smooth and of a rich, bright orange color. Used mainly for feeding stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Hubbard Squash—This is a good standard variety, a general favorite for table use. It is of very large size, flesh fine grained, dry and of excellent flavor. Skin dark green. It is one of the best winter varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Golden Hubbard—For the private gardeners this is the best of the Hubbards. The fruits are of the same shape as the green and warted type, but average one-half to one-third less in size, and although earlier in season, keep in excellent shape through the winter. The skin is bright deep orange, yellow, very showy and attractive. Flesh deep golden yellow, much richer in color than Hubbard, fine grained, cooks very dry and is of rich flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH AND MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOK-NECK

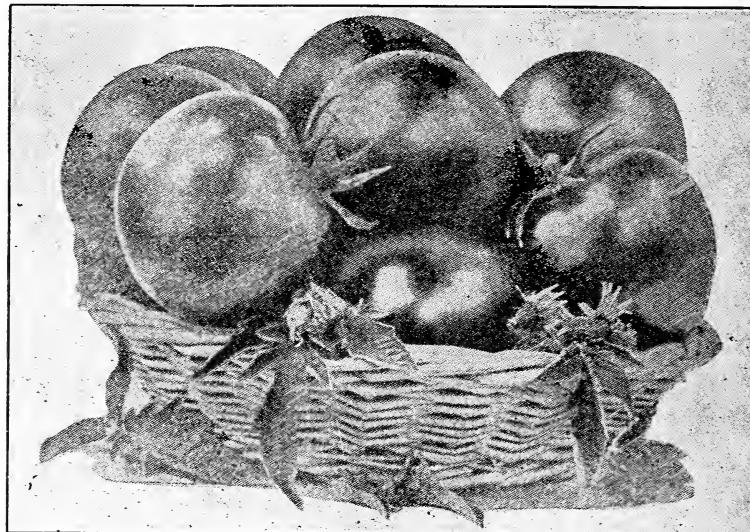
TOMATOES

This is one of the most important vegetables today that is grown. The uses to which the Tomato is put are well nigh innumerable. It is known to be one of the most nutrient vegetables grown and today no garden is complete without its quota of Tomato vines. So many people make a failure of Tomatoes for the reason that they do not understand the nature of the plant. It is susceptible to so many diseases, climatic changes,

weather conditions, etc., that it's necessary to observe certain conditions that are always present in Tomato culture.

The most essential thing in Tomatoes is the seed itself, because it's only been by persistent selection that the present high standard has been attained. The seed we offer is suitable for the South for the reason that we have actually grown the sorts we list in our own trial grounds in the city of Birmingham and we are not taking any chances when we say that Tomato seed bought from this company are bound to give satisfactory success.

How to Grow—Tomatoes undoubtedly succeed best on a rather heavy soil, that is, a soil containing a considerable amount of clay, but it must be rich and well prepared before



EARLY DETROIT

it is planted in Tomatoes. The proper time of the year to sow Tomato seed will vary altogether on the time at which it is desirable to bring the plants into bearing. The professional Tomato grower or market gardener always relies more on his early spring crop, and with this end in view usually sows his seed in cold frames or hot beds in December or January, winter's them over and gets them out in early spring just as soon as all danger of freezes have passed. The object of sowing the seed in the fall or winter is to get an age on the plant before it is set out, but care should be taken not to allow the plant to become tall, and it should be given enough cold to secure a healthy, stocky growth, and at the same time well establish bottom roots.

Early Detroit—A new variety, shaped like Beauty, somewhat earlier, large and decidedly more prolific. For smooth, fine quality don't think any other sort better. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

Earliana—The plants when young have a yellowish tinge, but change color as they grow older into a dark green. They begin to bloom and put on fruit when ten inches to a foot high, and as the plant grows older begins to spread vigorously, throwing out large base limbs which run around on the ground forming a dense mat of growth. All its branches will be loaded with Tomatoes borne in clusters. We have seen as many as seventeen Tomatoes in one cluster and all of marketable size. The fruit is large and of a brick red color, skin thick and tough, splendid flavor, few seeds and one of the best shippers. We have seen vines that were not pruned produce as much as one hundred and fifty nice Tomatoes. Where they are pruned and tied up to a stake they, of course, will not yield so many, but will ripen earlier, producing larger and better fruit. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Enormous Tomato—This variety is as large as Ponderosa, bright red in color, and of a much better shape. The flesh is exceedingly thick, solid red, no green or tough spots, and hardly any seed. The vine is a most vigorous, rank grower, very large stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Red Trophy—An old standard red sort, medium late, very prolific and unusually hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Golden Queen—A bright orange yellow sort; prolific, medium late, and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Mikado, or Turner's Hybrid—One of the hardest and rankest growers on the entire list. Its foliage is entirely different from other sorts, having more the appearance of an Irish Potato vine than a Tomato. The fruit is very large, of beautiful purplish-pink color, very heavy and solid, and of most delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Matchless—A hardy, vigorous grower; fruit very large, solid and dark red color. In quality it is one of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Yellow Plum—A curious variety; vines not unlike other sorts, but the fruit is borne in great clusters, resembling when ripe a fine juicy, yellow plum. The fruit is small and unfit for market use, but it is of the very best quality for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Peach Tomato—A peculiar variety of Tomato, resembling a peach very much in form; very solid and of rich flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Yellow Pear Shaped—A small Italian variety, producing its fruit in great clusters; shaped like a Pear. Very rich in flavor and desirable for pickling and preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Red Pear—Same as Yellow Pear, only fruit red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

TOMATOES—Continued

Red Rock—A fine medium late prolific sort, color bright red, solid, vigorous grower and splendid yielder. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Greater Baltimore—A large, medium late sort, fruit uniformly large, bright red color, smooth and most profitable for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Bonnie Best—An early scarlet red sort, growing in clusters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Jno. Baer—It is early, fruit large, bright red color, very hard and solid, extremely prolific, does not crack or burst open, is void of ridges and ripens up to its extreme end. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

Chalks Jewell—A fine second early, smooth sort of good size, color bright red, vigorous or rank growing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Dwarf Giant—Vines about eighteen inches, heavy, stocky, leaves large, stalk thick and stands up erect without support. It looks like Ponderosa, except more prolific, fruit smoother and of that same excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Dwarf Ponderosa—A dwarf, heavy bush sort, fruit just like the tall Ponderosa. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Earlibell—A medium sized red, smooth and very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Greater Baltimore—A brilliant red, second early, fruit very large, vine vigorous and a heavy cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Hoffman's Early—An extremely early sort, and while rather small will produce tomatoes when the market is at its highest. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

June Pink—A very early bright pink sort of medium size and splendid showy quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Livingston's Globe—An early prolific sort, fruit medium size, uniform in shape and largely grown in the South for Northern market. Will stand greener picking than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

My Maryland—A vigorous tall growing sort, foliage heavy, fruit very large, of splendid red color, medium late and a big cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Livingston's Beauty (See Cut)—The variety is of glossy crimson color, with slight tinge of purple; skin tough, good keeper and shipper, and entirely free from green core. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Acme—The fruit is of good size, almost round, and of a beautiful purplish-pink color. This sort is always smooth, ripening all over at the same time; juicy and excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Stone—The fruit is large, of dark brick red color, solid, fleshy, and is not subject to rot like some varieties, nor does it ever have a green core. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

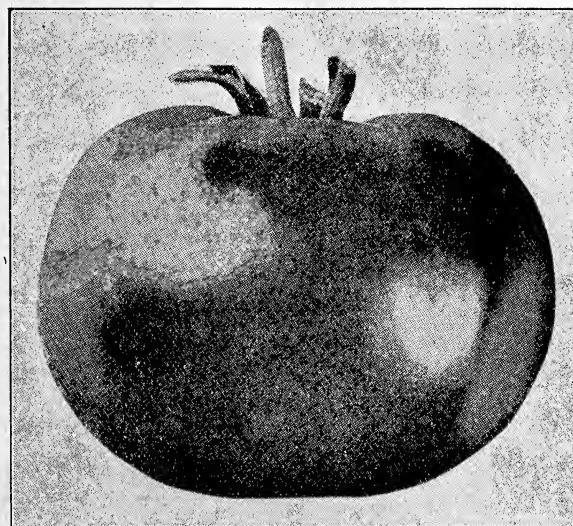
Ponderosa—Unquestionably the largest Tomato grown. The fruit when ripe is cardinal red, and on account of its compact structure will keep longer than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Dwarf Champion—A valuable early sort, standing upright. Very prolific, fruit of good size, and resembling the Acme, only firmer, not so many seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

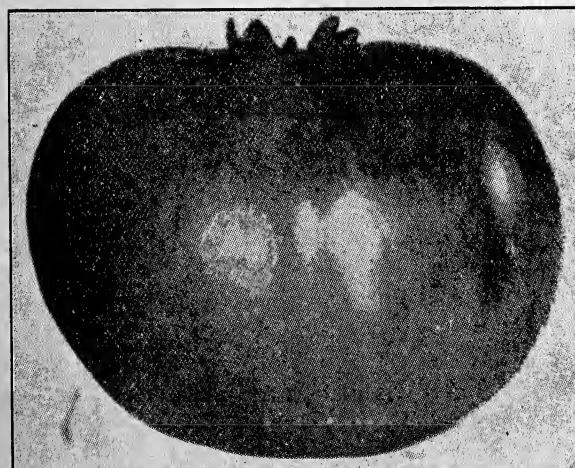
Livingston Dwarf Stone Tomato—The Dwarf Stone is very smooth, solid and of a brick red color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Trucker's Favorite—Is of a beautiful purplish-red color, well ripened throughout. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

The Underwood—The fruit is of a beautiful glossy dark or purple red, very large and set in great clusters, and retain their size until the last of the season, very thick meated and of the finest flavor and quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

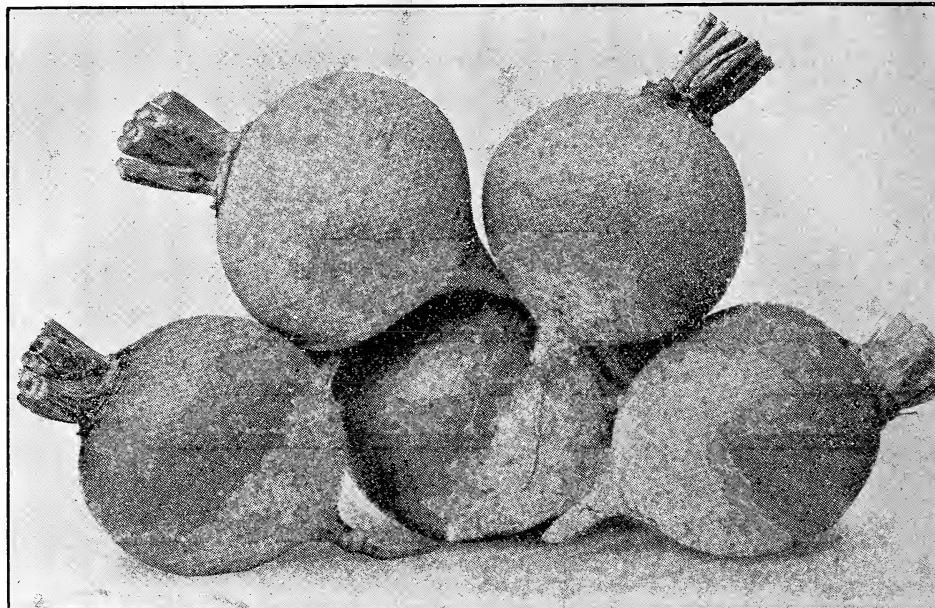


BEAUTY



THE UNDERWOOD

TURNIPS



EARLY PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE

Turnips are planted in the South every month in the year, either for greens or for making Turnips. Most all the different sorts will stand most any weather and only rarely get killed in the hardest freezes we have.

Quality counts a great deal in Turnips and is what we look well after in securing our stocks. The most essential thing in growing Turnips is good rich loose soil, because to be good, they should be quickly grown and this is only possible when the soil is rich. Stable manure in good quantities is required and is better than commercial fertilizers, although any commercial fertilizer will be of great help. New ground is a fine location for Turnips because such soil is generally rich in potash, which the Turnips require.

Early Purple Top White Globe—This is one of the largest and finest of all the Turnips; is of a beautiful globe shape with flesh pure white and a red or purple top. It is of very rapid growth for a globe variety, and will produce more to the acre than any known variety. It may be sown either broadcast or in drills. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Early White Flat Dutch (Strap Leaved)—This is one of the very earliest and choicest varieties grown. It is one of the best sorts for spring sowing. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Red or Purple Top (Strap Leaved)—This is a very early variety, flat, medium size, very small top, with but few leaves, which are of upright growth; flesh fine grained and tender. A purely American variety, will do well to sow either broadcast or in drills. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Large White Globe—It is of a fine globe shape, very large, sometimes growing twelve and fifteen pounds each, and is a large yielder. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Sweet German—This is claimed by many to be far superior to all as a winter Turnip. It should be planted very early, the same time as the Ruta Baga. The flesh is extremely hard and a beautiful white, and keeps as sound as a rock. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Amber Globe—The flesh is beautiful yellow, very fine grained and very sweet. It will grow to very large size in the South; is one of the very best keepers for winter use. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Large Yellow Globe—This is somewhat the same variety as the Amber Globe, differing a little in shape. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Long White Cow Horn—This is a very fine winter variety, penetrating deep into the ground, and standing the entire winter. Its growth in shape is similar to a cow's horn. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen—This famous foreign variety, resembling in shape a finely formed Ruta Baga, is splendid for stock feeding as well as table use. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Early White Egg—Beautiful oblong, early white sort, fine keeper and market variety. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Milan, Purple Top—The earliest Turnip known; small flat purple top; small top grows on top of ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Seven Top—Old-fashioned winter greens. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Dixie Land or Southern Prize—The finest winter Turnip grown, identical with the Seven Top except it makes a very fine, large white Turnip. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Ruta Baga

Improved Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga—One of the finest and best shaped sort. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

White Ruta Baga—Pure white, fine shape. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

ALFALFA

(*Medicago Sativa*)

Alfalfa is becoming a popular as well as a most profitable plant in a large section of Alabama as well as throughout the entire South.

The great interest in the plant continues and for good reason, because as a money crop it is getting to be as certain as cotton and vastly more profitable. It is a popular opinion that Alfalfa can not be grown profitably except on the rich black prairie lands of Alabama, and while it is a fact that such soils are better adapted than most others, it does not follow that many other soils otherwise rich in humus will prove a failure. The plant is so valuable as a hay proposition that this fact alone has lead to vast experiments which have always increased the area in which is proven that the plant does adapt itself to a wide range of different soils. It is certainly worth any man's time to do some prospecting for himself because if he can grow the plant successfully his land becomes immediately doubled or trebled in value.

Any one can experiment at little cost by cultivating a few rows in drills in his garden. You should carry the experiment through two years in order to arrive at a safe conclusion. One of the greatest causes of failure is in the preparation of the soil. Proper preparations are necessarily expensive but one should remember that he is preparing for a crop that is grown practically without expense in the years to follow because if taken care of it should be better after it is twenty years old than for the first two or three years. We don't advise naturally poor land for Alfalfa, but land that will produce fair crops of Corn and Cotton without the aid of fertilizer. It is imperative that the land be free as possible of crab grass or any other noxious weeds. It should be ground that has been in cultivation where necessary to be kept clean and well cultivated. Deep breaking of the soil and thorough pulverization is very essential. A crop of Cow Peas previously grown is of great benefit or Crimson Clover or any other leguminous plant for that matter. *Melilotus* (Sweet Clover) or *Bur Clover* is a splendid plant to precede Alfalfa because both plants belong to the Alfalfa family, is possessed of the same bacteria, and are certain to inoculate the soil with the right bacteria.

Artificial inoculation often proves of great value. An application of powdered limestone, land plaster or common air-slacked lime at the rate of a ton to the acre will give splendid results, correcting the often presence of acid, rendering the soil sweet and alkaline.

The proper time to plant Alfalfa depends on conditions. August, September and October are desirable months, especially on soil that is not altogether clear of weeds, as when sown in the fall the Alfalfa can better take care of itself in competition with weeds. There is no danger of Alfalfa getting killed if it can have four to six weeks of uninterrupted growth before freezes, because the young plants will often throw their roots a foot deep in six weeks growth.

Alfalfa may also be planted in February, March and April and if the soil be well prepared and clean will often prove more satisfactory than fall sowing. A better stand is usually secured from early spring sowing and if weather conditions are favorable the plants will become well established before the heat could cause any injury.

The quantity of seed for an acre is very important and depends altogether on the quality and condition of soil where planted. Where thorough preparation has been made twenty pounds of seed of good vitality should produce a splendid stand, but if conditions are different better sow twenty-five to thirty pounds of seed to the acre. The seed may be broadcasted or put in with a drill. An ordinary harrow will cover deep enough. A heavy crop of hay need not be expected the first year, still Alfalfa should be cut as often as it shows blooms whether the hay is worth saving or not. This keeps objectionable weeds and grasses in check and is besides of great benefit to the Alfalfa. As much as one ton or more is usually harvested the first year in two to three cuttings. The second year and thereafter, from three to five cuttings are made with a total yield of two to five tons of dry hay.

Great care must be exercised in curing the hay and handling to prevent loss of leaves. All class of stock are fond of Alfalfa hay. Hogs will eat the dry hay as quick as they will corn.

It is permissible to pasture Alfalfa after established more than two years and the results, particularly with hogs and young stock, is amazing.

Price per pound, by mail, postpaid, 35c; per 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$25.00.



ALFALFA

CLOVERS

Melilotus (Sweet Clover)—What we offer is the true *Melilotus Aba*, or White Blooming Sweet Clover. There is a yellow blooming variety, growing wild in the North, which is practically worthless, so be careful, and insist on the Southern grown white blooming variety. It is classed as an annual as well as a biennial, but as a matter of fact, it is mostly perennial in the South; in other words, while it dies down after seeding,

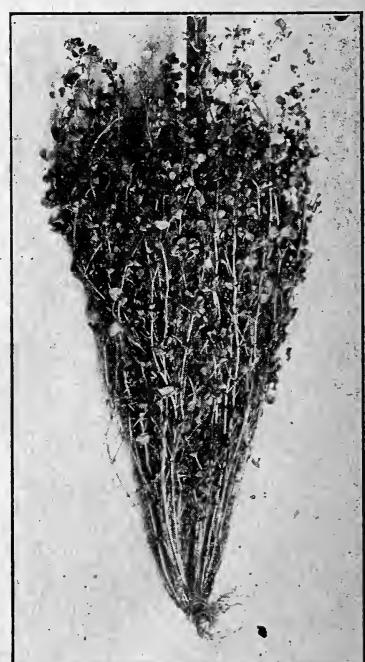
it will come up from the old roots in early spring. The roots are large, white, go deep in the soil, resemble Alfalfa, and the naked seed looks like Alfalfa. This plant is widely distributed over a large area of the United States. It delights in lime lands, and will thrive well even on worn-out places. Wherever Blue Grass, Clover and Alfalfa thrives *Melilotus* can be grown. The *Melilotus* plant is very much like Alfalfa in appearance, but grows more rapidly, produces a much larger and taller stalk, but is not near so valuable as a hay plant. *Melilotus* is perfectly hardy in Alabama, and may be sown most any month in the year. It possesses the same bacteria on its roots as Alfalfa, so wherever *Melilotus* is found growing luxuriantly Alfalfa will thrive, and since *Melilotus* will grow on a greater variety of soils than Alfalfa, through its use the area of Alfalfa can be greatly increased. The seed, no matter when planted, will lie in the soil and come up at the proper time. It is frequently sown with winter grain in the fall of the year. When the grain is cut off in the spring the clover will come out and be ready to cut for hay very shortly. This is a valuable clover for bee raisers. It can be cut repeatedly if rains are plentiful. Price of seed in rough, lb., 20c; bu., 25 lbs., \$3.75. By mail, postpaid, lb., 30c.



MELILOTUS

as Alfalfa, and the naked seed is very much like Alfalfa, kidney-shaped and light egg yellow color, but the seed of the Bur Clover are borne in a small, tiny round coiled-up prickly bur. Bur Clover after making its appearance above ground, is of a rich, dark green color. The leaves are longer than red clover and always toothed above, and usually have a dark spot near the center. The plant produces small yellow flowers from April to June, after which the plant makes seed and dies out. The plants will re-seed themselves, but no growth will ever be made from the old roots. The plant's chief value is its ability to fertilize the soil and afford a splendid pasture during the winter and spring for all classes of live stock. Bur Clover may be planted at any time from August to November; early plantings are to be encouraged. If it is to be the sole crop from twenty-five to thirty pounds in the bur should be used in seeding an acre. But where sown with winter grain one-half this amount will answer. Bur Clover is now being largely used for the purpose of inoculating the soil for Alfalfa. The same bacteria inhabits the roots of both plants alike. Bur Clover will succeed on a greater variety of soils than Alfalfa, consequently through the use of Bur Clover the Alfalfa area can be largely extended. One of the greatest missions of Bur Clover is to prolong the green period of Bermuda Grass. This is accomplished by sowing a Bermuda pasture during the fall in Bur Clover. The seed will germinate and cover the Bermuda with a beautiful carpet of green by the time freezes would be dangerous. This covering, besides being valuable grazing itself, protects the Bermuda from freezes, thus producing a permanent pasture throughout the winter. Bur Clover will re-seed itself in the spring, disappear and come up again the following winter. Better results may be had, however, by sowing Bur Clover on Bermuda if suitable preparations be made. Such preparations may be effected by running a small plow through the Bermuda sod, so as to provide a place for the Bur Clover. Seed in bur, lb., 20c; by mail, postpaid, lb., 30c. Write for price in season.

We issue a Fall Catalogue in July, of each year, telling about many valuable plants that may be planted in the Fall. It will pay you to write for it in season.



BUR CLOVER

CLOVERS—Continued

CRIMSON CLOVER

(*Trifolium Incarnata*—Known also as Scarlet Clover, German Clover, Etc.)

This is an annual rank growing Clover, having very much the appearance of common red, only more vigorous in growth and bears a long, pointed head about two inches long and the bloom a dazzling scarlet red. The plant is beautiful and often grown for its showy effect. The seed are much larger than Red Clover and almost as round as Millet. In color, the seed range from a light straw to egg color and brownish red. When old, will turn to a brownish red. The seed germinates quickly and grows rapidly, producing a rank growth, stooling out greatly and a splendid root system, often extending four feet deep. A good stand of Crimson Clover will often produce six to eight tons of green forage to the acre by May or when cut for hay at the proper time will yield two to three tons of hay.

The proper time to sow Crimson Clover is August and September, the earlier the better. It may be planted in October and November, but there is danger of it being killed with a sharp freeze when the plants are young or just coming up.

The quantity of seed necessary for an acre when the soil is well prepared and where sown alone is 15 to 25 pounds to the acre, sown broadcast. An ordinary harrow will cover seed deep enough. When sown with Rye, Oats and Barley, about one and a half bushels of grain and ten pounds of Crimson Clover is used on an acre. After the grain has been drilled in or plowed in the Clover should be sown broadcast and harrowed in on the grain.

Crimson Clover will succeed on very thin land where good preparations are made and is of greater value as a fertilizer than Cow Peas.

It will generally succeed better the second year on the same piece of land due to the fact that it is a leguminous plant and where not inoculated when sown, will generally require a season's growth to inoculate itself. Artificial inoculation is of great benefit, but it is not necessary on soils that grow Red, White, or Alsike Clover, because in such cases the necessary bacteria is already present as the same bacteria is common to all four plants.

Undoubtedly the greatest value of Crimson Clover is that of a fertilizer. Its value to the acre has often been proven to run as high as twenty dollars in commercial plant food, to say nothing of the great physical effect on the soil and since it matures its growth by May, one can get the benefit of the fertilizer by immediately following with other crops.

Crimson Clover makes fairly good hay when cut just as the bloom appears, but if allowed to get too old will lose its value rapidly and become undigestable. When sown with Oats or Wheat the hay is much better.

Crimson Clover affords valuable grazing, either by itself or in connection with grain and when sown early enough often becomes available in January.

Crimson Clover and Hairy Vetch is a popular combination for a grazing and fertilizing crop and is often successful as a hay proposition but there is objection to the formula, due to the fact that when used for hay the Crimson Clover must be cut when it shows bloom and any delay will seriously damage the hay. The Vetch has a much wider range of time when it produces good hay and withstands almost any amount of drouth.

Price of Seed—By mail, postpaid, pound, 20c; by express or freight, not prepaid, \$15.00 per 100 lbs.

NOTE: Write for price when ready to buy, stating quantity wanted.

Japan Clover (*Lespedeza*, *Lespedeza Striata*)—25 lbs. to bushel.—Lespedeza is a valuable annual leguminous plant, great drought resister, very desirable for pasture in summer and fall and on good soil is largely saved for or made into hay. The plant re-seeds itself and soon spreads rapidly. May be sown in the fall with grain or other grasses, or spring. It will not come up until the weather gets warm. The seed should be covered very lightly. Sow twenty to twenty-five pounds to the acre. Price, pound, by mail, postpaid, 20c; per 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$12.00.

White Clover (*Trifolium Repens*)—60 lbs. to bushel.—A small low growing, spreading perennial Clover largely used as a lawn grass and in mixtures for permanent pastures. A great drought resister and splendid grazing for live stock and hogs. Sow in fall or spring, four to six pounds to the acre. Price, pound, by mail, postpaid, 60c; per 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$50.00.

Alsike Clover (*Trifolium Hybridum*, *Swedish Clover*)—60 lbs. to bushel.—A valuable perennial Clover resembling common red Clover, only more spreading, not so tall, later and much hardier. It is one of the finest Clovers for permanent pastures and is not so particular about suitable soils. Sow in fall or spring, six to ten pounds to the acre. Price, pound, by mail, postpaid, 30c; per 100 lbs., not prepaid, \$20.00.

Red Clover (*Trifolium Pratense*)—60 lbs. to bushel.—The standard perennial Clover of the world. Valuable in pasture mixtures but its greatest value is as a hay plant either by itself or in connection with Timothy or other grasses. Sow in fall or spring, ten to fifteen pounds to the acre. Price, pound, by mail, postpaid, 35c; per 100 lbs., not prepaid, \$25.00.

Sappling, English or Mammoth Clover—60 lbs. to bushel.—This is the same as common red Clover, only of much larger and ranker growth. Price same as red Clover.



CRIMSON CLOVER

BACTERIA ARTIFICIAL INOCULATION

Much has been written in bulletins, catalogues and the agricultural press for the past ten years on the subject of Artificial Inoculation of certain of the leguminous plants to insure quick, certain and prompt success the first season. The term artificial should not really be used in discussing the inoculation of seeds, because the process simply consists in applying to the seed or in the soil the live bacteria that is present on the roots of all healthy growing leguminous plants. It is a fact that a great many failures occur in the application of bacteria and a further fact that the treatment frequently does not seem to add anything to the resulting crop. It is not always the fault of the bacteria because so many times farmers do not follow directions properly in treating the seed, and again all bacteria is subject to attack by other bacteria, besides soil conditions often renders the bacteria applied wholly impotent.

The benefits derived from inoculation are of such great value and the cost per acre so little that every one is justified in making the attempt. The use of commercial bacteria is so much more desirable and cheaper than to undertake the transfer of soil from one field to another that no one ought to stand back from using the commercial product. The use or application of such bacteria can certainly do no harm, but there is danger in transferring soil, besides impoverishing such land where soil is removed there is great danger in transplanting undesirable diseases.

We can supply Bacteria for the following plants: Garden Beans, English Peas, Flowering Sweet Pea, Alfalfa, Alsike Clover, Bur Clover, Crimson Clover, Melilotus (Sweet Clover), Japan Clover, Red Clover, White Clover, Peanuts, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, Vetches, Canada Peas, Cow Peas.

NOTE: In ordering Bacteria it is necessary to tell us what plant you wish to inoculate or what seed the Bacteria is to be applied to, as most leguminous plants require a specific or different Bacteria from another, although it's a fact that some plants have Bacteria common to others. For examples, the same Bacteria for English Peas, Vetches and Canada Field Peas will answer. The same Bacteria will answer for Red Clover, Crimson Clover, Alsike and White, and the Bacteria for Bur Clover, Sweet Clover and Alfalfa can be used one for the other.

TRADE **FARMOGERM** MARK

WHAT FARMOGERM IS

Farmogerm is a pure culture or growth of nitrogen-fixing bacteria that have been selected and bred up to transform large amounts of nitrogen from the air into soluble nitrates. These bacteria are grown in a jelly, or food, in which they remain active for long periods of time, and sent out in a bottle which admits the necessary supply of pure air, yet keeps out destructive contaminations. If Alfalfa can be grown on hot, sandy land of South New Jersey, why can't you grow it?

Increased Crops are a well established certainty in all instances where inoculations are used together with proper culture methods. Not only is the crop increased in weight, but in its richness. The United States Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 71, substantiates these statements. Why not increase your farm yields without extra labor and at practically no extra cost.

Fertilizer Values of well-inoculated legumes have long been determined. It is shown in Bulletin No. 71, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture that tests covering a large part of the country prove that legumes will deposit 1,000 pounds of nitrate per acre. This means that your most expensive commercial fertilizer is absolutely unnecessary when you plant legumes, perfectly inoculated, sown and planted in properly prepared land.

Cost of Farmogerm

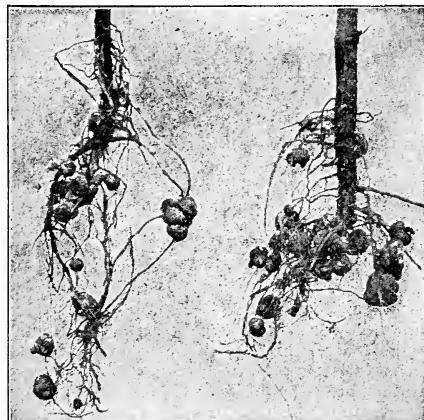
Extra Farm Size—100 acres.....	\$100.00
Farm Size—50 acres.....	55.00
Small Farm Size—5 acres.....	6.00
Trial Farm Size—1 acre.....	2.00
Garden Size— $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.....	.50

NITRO-GERM (Mulford)

A high grade commercial bacteria made by H. K. Mulford Co., of Philadelphia, Penn., a reliable manufacturer of serums for world-wide use. The Mulford cultures are put up in bottles, the bacteria being contained in the jelly-like substance in the bottle, which affords food for the bacteria and keeps it alive. The method of use is easy and convenient. The bottles of the different sizes are filled about one-fourth full of a dark colored jelly-like substance, to this is added a sufficient quantity of previously boiled but cooled water to make the bottle about three-fourths full, then shake until well dissolved. This mixture is then to be applied to the seed so as to moisten all of them. Enough water can be added, if necessary, to moisten all the seed, which may then be dried before planting or can be planted damp. Full directions accompany each package, which should be carefully observed. The foregoing is merely given to show just how simple the whole matter is.

We can supply The Mulford Nitro-Germ for inoculating the following plants: Alfalfa, Vetches, Crimson Clover, Peanuts, Sweet Clover, Horse Beans, White Clover, Velvet Beans, Red Clover, Perennial Peas, Alsike Clover, Sweet Peas, Mammoth Clover, Garden Peas, Bur Clover, Garden Beans, Lima Beans, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Beggar Weed, Canada Field Peas.

In ordering always state for what plant you want the Bacteria. We can supply the above cultures by mail, postpaid, at following prices: Garden or Trial Size ($\frac{1}{4}$ acre), 50c; one acre size, \$1.50; five acre size, \$5.00



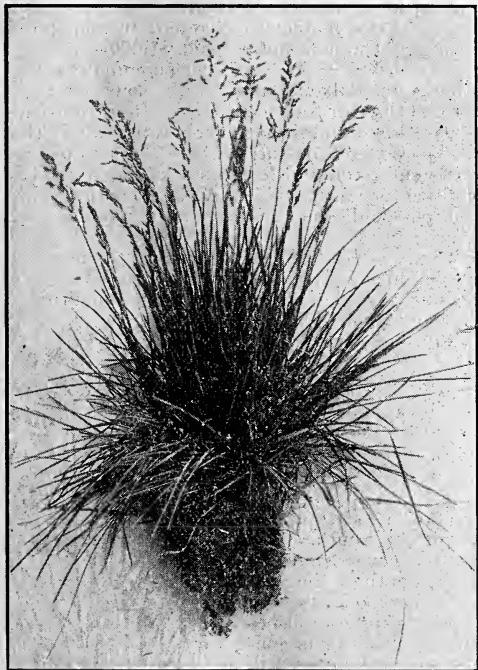
Nitrate sacks on the roots of Soy Beans. These sacks or nodules contain nitrates which enrich the soil for other crops.

GRASSES

General Directions—Where Grasses are sown by themselves, the soil must be thoroughly broken and harrowed until perfectly smooth and fine. The seed should then be broadcasted and dragged or harrowed in, covering very lightly. Rolling is of great advantage, especially when it is liable to be dry weather. Of course, Grasses may be sown on rough ground, with little or no preparation, but in such cases a much larger amount of seed will be necessary to make a showing. When sown in fall with grain, the seed should be broadcasted on fresh plowed ground after the grain is covered, and then harrow in grass seed and roll or drag so as to pack the soil.

Perennial or English Rye Grass (*Lolium Perenne*)—Bushel, 14 lbs.—This grass has been introduced in the South in the past few years, and has proven valuable in grass mixtures for permanent pastures. It is very quick growth, affording in connection with other grasses, not only valuable green forage, but will yield, when cut in bloom, a large quantity of hay. It has given good satisfaction in wood meadow pastures, and we can strongly recommend it for this purpose. On good land it will grow from 1½ to 2 feet high. The Perennial Rye Grass is also largely used in the South as a lawn grass. From 40 to 60 pounds of seed should be used in seeding an acre; that is, where used by itself. If sown in mixtures much less quantity will suffice. Price, by mail, postpaid, pound, 20c; per 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$10.00.

Italian Rye Grass (*Lolium Italicum*)—14 lbs. to bushel.—This grass resembles English Rye Grass con-



RED TOP OR HERDS GRASS

practical. The quantity of seed to sow an acre will depend altogether on the quality of seed sown, but if fancy cleaned seed are used from six to ten pounds will be ample for seeding an acre.

The proper time of the year to sow Red Top is anywhere from the first of August to the first of November, or it may be successfully sown in very early spring. The time to sow will depend, of course, on what is desired in the resulting crop. If it is intended as a winter pasture, of course it is necessary to sow in the fall of the year, but if it is intended only for hay crop, it may be advisable to sow in the very early spring. These seed may be sown by themselves or mixed with other grasses. The proper time to cut it for hay is when it is in bloom and the seed stalk has begun to turn a straw color. Price of extra clean seed, by mail, postpaid, pound, 30c; per 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$20.00.



ENGLISH RYE GRASS

siderably, the most notable difference being that in most cases it is an annual, and of course, will not last as long. It is very valuable, vigorous growing grass, suitable for furnishing in very short time a splendid green pasture. It forms a good turf, and stands the dry weather remarkably well. This grass can be sown with success either in the fall of the year or very early spring. On rich land it will grow from 2 to 3 feet high. From 40 to 60 pounds of seed should be used in seeding an acre. Price, by mail, postpaid, pound, 25c; per 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$11.00.

Red Top or Herds Grass (*Argostis Vulgaris*)—14 pounds to bushel.—The soil best adapted for the successful growth of Red Top or Herds Grass is any soil that will grow other grasses or good crops of grain; but it is peculiarly adapted to damp situations, and makes its best growth in low, wet lands and its ability to stand any amount of overflow has caused it to be extensively used throughout the South.

Its chief value is as a pasture grass, although it is largely used in some sections for hay. The preparation of the soil for Red Top is an important item. Since the seed are so small it becomes necessary, in order to produce an even, uniform stand, to have the soil in a well pulverized condition before seed are sown. The seed should then be sown broadcast on the freshly prepared seed bed, covered very lightly and rolled where prac-

tical.

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GRASSES—Continued

Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa Pratensis*)—14 pounds to bushel—The most valuable pasture grass in existence in sections of the United States where conditions seem to be right for its successful growth, but south of Tennessee and Kentucky it is not always a success. It is known at least that in Alabama Blue Grass

does not seem to root deep enough to enable it to withstand a long dry, hot spell in August. A great deal of Blue Grass is used in Alabama for lawns in cities where it is possible to keep it watered during the dry periods. This grass is used also with success in grass mixtures sown for permanent pastures. Soil must be rich to grow Blue Grass, and must have been properly prepared by deep plowing and thorough pulverizations. Blue Grass should always be sown in the fall of the year or very early spring. The quantity of seed necessary is not less than thirty to forty pounds of the best quality to the acre. The seed after sowing, must be covered very lightly, and ought always to be rolled. Price, fancy cleaned seed, by mail, postpaid, pound, **25c**; per 100 pounds, not prepaid, **\$15.00**.



KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Timothy (*Phleum Pratense*)—45 pounds to bushel—The standard grass in America for hay; used, however, in some sections largely for pasture. It is a rapid growing annual grass, but may be said to be perennial in its character in some sections. The soil best adapted to Timothy is rich loam, and it does not seem to succeed on thin or sandy soil. Soil that is to be sown to Timothy should be thoroughly prepared before seeding. The proper time of the year to sow Timothy in the South is unquestionably in the fall of the year, still it is grown with more or less success planted in very early spring. The quantity of seed necessary to seed an acre will depend on the quality; but where it is to be the sole crop, about fifteen pounds, or one-third of a bushel, should yield a good stand. But, of course, if used in a grass mixture much less should be used. Price of fancy cleaned seed, by mail, postpaid, pound, **18c**; per 100 pounds, not prepaid, **\$10.00**.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (*Avena Elatior*)—11 pounds to bushel—A tall growing perennial grass, with flat leaves and long narrow panicles. It has proven very hardy in Alabama, and may be sown with success either in the fall or spring. If sown in the fall it will grow to be three or four feet high by June and ready to cut for hay as soon as it blooms. Any good soil will grow Oat Grass, and it does much better where the soil is well prepared; still, it has been shown that it will do well in woodland pastures, where it is not possible to make perfect preparations. Meadow Oat Grass is frequently cut green and fed to stock, and a good stand will yield two to three cuttings a season, producing two or three tons of valuable hay. About thirty pounds of seed is necessary to seed an acre. Price of seed, by mail, postpaid, pound, **30c**; per 100 pounds, not prepaid, **\$20.00**.

English Blue Grass or Meadow Fescue (*Festuca Pratensis*)—Meadow Fescue is one of the finest perennial grasses grown in America. It is a very hardy grass, producing an abundance of foliage leaves much broader than ordinary Blue Grass, much thicker and containing considerable more fattening qualities. The seed should be sown broadcast on a freshly prepared seed bed and covered lightly with a harrow. The quantity of seed to sow an acre is two bushels, or say fifty pounds.

The proper time to sow Meadow Fescue, especially in Alabama, is undoubtedly in the fall of the year; still, much more is planted in spring. The proper time to cut this grass for hay is when it is in full bloom and the head stalk is beginning to turn a straw color. A thick stand of this grass will ordinarily yield three tons of valuable hay to the acre. Price of seed by mail, postpaid, pound, **25c**. Write for price in quantity.

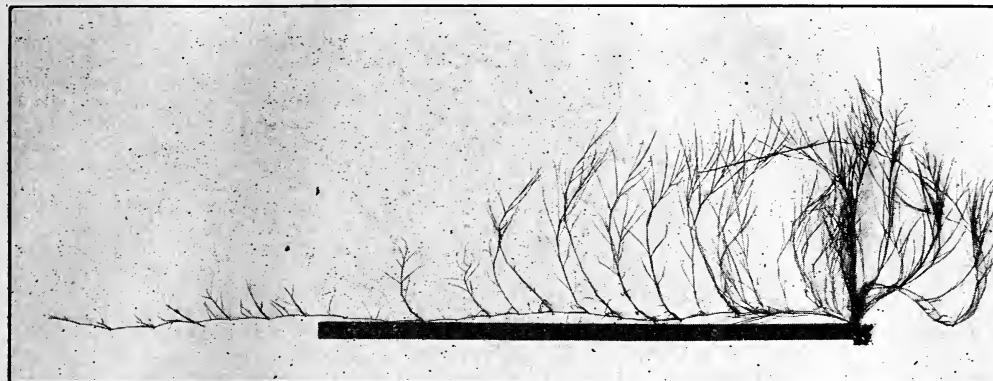
Orchard Grass (*Dactylis Glomerata*)—14 pounds to bushel—One of the grandest perennial permanent grasses that can be grown in the South. Will succeed on any soil that makes fair crops of Corn and Cotton, never has to be planted but once, is not a pest and affords practically every month in the year valuable succulent grazing. It may be sown on meadows or in wood lots with little or no preparation, makes an abundance of seed, soon spreads and establishes itself permanently. Orchard Grass is fine for pasture either by itself or in connection with other grasses or clovers. A good stand of Orchard Grass will yield two to three tons to the acre in a season. The proper time to cut for hay is when the seed heads have assumed a light straw color.

Orchard Grass will, of course, do better when the land is thoroughly prepared before sowing. The seed may be sown in August, September, October and November or in February, March and April. When sown alone, twenty to thirty pounds of the best grade of seed should be broadcasted to the acre and covered lightly. Where sown with grain, clover or other grasses less quantity will answer. It is no experiment to try Orchard Grass in the South; being one of the certainties, it ought to be more largely grown. Price, pound, by mail, postpaid, **30c**; per 100 pounds, not prepaid, **\$22.00**.



ORCHARD GRASS

GRASSES—Continued



BERMUDA GRASS, SHOWING GROWTH FROM SEED PLANTED IN FEBRUARY—PHOTO TAKEN
IN SEPTEMBER

Bermuda Grass (*Cynodon Dactylon*)—There is no question but what Bermuda Grass is the South's most valuable grass because it grows and thrives under conditions that any other grass would perish, moreover will grow on poor rocky and rough situations that no other valuable plant will. It is impossible to have a perfect lawn in the Gulf States, except through the use of Bermuda, and a permanent pasture is difficult without it, and again on rich bottom land the plant grows tall enough to cut for hay and the quantity averages well up with the best. The plant will stand any amount of drought and will bear repeated cuttings and any amount of grazing. Another thing, Bermuda is available nearly the entire year, only heavy frosts kill it down temporarily, but a warm spell will bring it right back. When protected with other grasses or Bur Clover during winter in a pasture the frosts do not kill it down altogether as it will generally have some young growth near the base roots protected by its own growth, that will be available for stock. It is a fact, of course, that Bermuda is difficult to destroy and it is considerable trouble when scattered promiscuously over land that is to be cultivated to other crops, but its root system is not such but that one can easily destroy it. If Bermuda is plowed up thoroughly and harrowed to loosen all roots, in November winter freezes will destroy practically every sprig of it.

It is permissible to sow Bermuda in the fall of the year in connection with grain or other grasses and clovers. The Bermuda will lie dormant in the soil and not grow until the weather gets hot. A stand is more certain, however, from spring and summer plantings. The seed of Bermuda is very small and young plants are very sensitive to cold and heat when the seed begins to sprout but after a short period of growth will take care of themselves under very adverse conditions. Under the most favorable conditions it requires a month to germinate, but more often a greater length of time. Failure to germinate is very frequent even where the seed have been tested and vitality proven. The cause of this is generally a too loose condition of the soil. If the soil be rolled or packed so as to bring the seed in close and hard contact with the seed, much better results will obtain.

From six to eight pounds of seed should be used to the acre.

Price of tested seed by mail, postpaid, pound, **60c**; per 100 pounds, not prepaid, **\$45.00**.

Johnson Grass—Johnson Grass belongs to the sorghum or cane family, perennial in character, its roots resembling very much the ordinary cane of the bottoms. It is a deep, gross feeder, the roots penetrating very deep in the soil, consequently it is a great drought resister. When Johnson Grass makes its appearance above ground it is very much like young Corn or Sorghum, grows off rapidly, becoming more spindling, produces a blade like sorghum, only finer. It produces a long branching seed stalk and an abundance of seed. Johnson Grass will grow on most any kind of soil, but the richer the soil the better, and it is sown very largely both in the fall and spring. If sown in the fall better results are had by sowing with some kind of grain, as Wheat, Oats, Rye or Barley. When the grain crop is cut off in the spring, the Johnson Grass will make rapid growth. Such a combination should not be pastured. If sown in the spring results are usually more satisfactory when sown alone. The quantity of seed necessary for an acre will depend altogether on the quality of seed, and it should be noted here that a great deal of the Johnson Grass is entirely worthless. Light, chaffy seed has no vitality; only the black, or partially black seed will germinate. Only recleaned seed should be sown, and where used alone at least 40 to 50 pounds should be sown broadcast to the acre. But little less with grain, if any, should be used where sown in the fall. Johnson Grass is not profitable where thin. Fall sowings may be harrowed or plowed in lightly on grain, but spring plantings should be covered very lightly. The proper time to harvest for hay is when the plants begin to head. It should not be allowed to mature seed. When well established it can be cut repeatedly if seasonable. The hay is easily cured and without loss of foliage. All classes of live stock are very fond of the hay, and a ready market can always be secured. The yield varies from two to five tons of dry hay to the acre. It should be understood that Johnson Grass is very difficult to eradicate, and where scattered promiscuously over a farm is a great pest, interfering seriously with the cultivation of other crops. Johnson Grass can be confined to any piece of land if not allowed to mature seed, but where stock consume matured seed it will become distributed through droppings of cattle. The best method of eradicating it is by concentrated pasturage with hog or cattle. It may be destroyed by repeated cuttings, because if you don't allow it to go to seed once in two years, it will disappear. Price of seed, lb., **15c**; by mail, postpaid, lb., **25c**; bu. of 25 lbs., **\$3.00**.

GRASSES—Continued

Sudan Grass—Tons of literature have been printed about Sudan Grass in the past two years, and some very extravagant assertions made in reference to its value as a hay plant. We have refrained from catalogueuing the plant until we could grow it ourselves and see just what there was to it. After growing two crops ourselves we have come to the conclusion that it just about makes good on all the extravagant claims made for it. The plant is an annual and belongs to the non-Saccharine Sorghum family. It is a quick and rapid growing grass, resembling Johnson Grass a great deal, only it grows much faster, two to three times as tall and will yield more hay at a single cutting than twice the best established Johnson Grass meadow. The seed of Sudan looks a good deal like Johnson Grass but is larger, plumper, heavier and of a lighter shade of gray color; in fact, very few dark seeds. The seed germinates better and quicker than Johnson Grass, grows off more rapidly, produces more foliage, a bigger stalk and often attains a height of 15 feet. The yield on good soil often runs to two tons of dry hay to the acre at a single cutting and when seasonable, two or more good cuttings can be made in a single season. The seed may be planted in the latitude of Birmingham about the same time you plant Corn, and will mature at least one good crop planted late as July. It is best to plant on good soil and it is often planted in drills and cultivated like Sorghum, requiring only six to ten pounds to seed an acre, but where broadcasted it is desirable to sow twenty to thirty pounds to the acre. It is generally cut for hay when it begins to head and cured like Sorghum or Johnson Grass. The hay has a sweetish taste, a very high feed value and greatly relished by all classes of live stock. We offer choice recleaned seed at 25c per lb., by mail, postpaid; by mail or express, not prepaid, per 100 lbs., \$12.50.

Grass Mixtures

To aid our customers not familiar with the needs of the Southern farmer in securing a desirable permanent pasture or a suitable hay meadow we give some formulas here that we have tried out in the latitude of Birmingham, know that they are a success and will not disappoint the most critical.

Important—The cause of failures with grasses in most cases is lack of proper preparation, poor seed and the sowing of an insufficient quantity to the acre. To get prompt and satisfactory results the above must be looked to. Of course, it's possible to get a start with grasses even where poor preparations are made and insufficient quantity of seed sown, but when this is practiced, it takes some time for the plants to reseed themselves and establish a permanent and profitable thick stand. Another important thing is the seed itself and the sowing of them. It is foolish to sow cheap low grade seed and when sown great care must be exercised not to cover too deep. All grass seed should be barely covered when planted and where thorough preparation has been made rolling or pressing the soil is of great benefit.

McVay's Permanent Pasture Mixture No. 1—This mixture is a fine combination for a permanent evergreen pasture the entire year around, suitable for good average upland. If properly put in and once well established will last indefinitely and prove of great value for all classes of live stock, including hogs. All the plants that go to make up this mixture are perennials that grow out from the roots except the Bur Clover and Lespedeza, both of which reseed abundantly and all the other plants produce an abundance of seed unless grazed unusually heavy so that there is no danger of your stand becoming impaired. The mixture contains 33 pounds of the following: Lespedeza, Recleaned Red Top, Orchard Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, White Clover, Melilotus (Sweet Clover), Bur Clover and Bermuda Grass, and is sufficient to properly seed one acre. Price, \$5.25 per acre.

NOTE: The Bermuda Grass may be omitted from above if desirable and \$1.00 deducted from the price.

McVay's Permanent Pasture Mixture No. 2—This mixture is particularly desirable on bottom lands and would stand considerable overflowing without serious injury. It is balanced in such a way as to provide the year around a splendid pasture for hogs or any class of live stock. The mixture contains 34 pounds of seed of the following in their proper proportion: Red Top (Fancy Cleaned), Timothy, Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass, Alsike Clover, Lespedeza (Japan Clover), Orchard Grass and Bermuda Grass. Price per acre, \$6.00. NOTE: The Bermuda can be left out if not wanted and a deduction of \$1.00 made for the mixture.

McVay's Meadow or Hay Mixture No. 1—This mixture is suitable for good average upland for the production of hay or may afford one good crop of hay and pasture the balance of the year, or could be used altogether for permanent pasture. The mixture contains 36 pounds, well balanced in the proper proportions, as follows: Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Timothy, Melilotus (Sweet Clover), Orchard Grass, English Rye Grass, Red Top or Herds Grass, and Red Clover. Price per acre, \$6.00.

McVay's Meadow or Hay Mixture No. 2—This mixture is especially designed for low rich bottoms and may be used as a meadow for the production of hay or can be turned into permanent pasture at any time. We have seen this mixture afford a splendid crop of hay in June and then serve the balance of the year in permanent pasturage. This mixture contains 37 pounds of the best quality of the following seed: Lespedeza (Japan Clover), Fancy Red Top, Timothy, Rescue Grass (*Bromus Unioloides*), Orchard Grass, Italian Rye Grass and Alsike Clover. Price per acre, \$6.00.

McVay's Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed—A permanent evergreen lawn in the South is a difficult proposition, especially where there is no shade because no one grass will withstand the long hot dry spells that usually obtain in August and September. Now where there is no shade it's almost necessary to use Bermuda, but inasmuch as Bermuda gets killed down with frost it becomes necessary to use some other grasses in connection with Bermuda to prolong the green period throughout the winter and early spring months. McVay's evergreen lawn grass will bridge this period and if properly handled and especially where there is some shade, it will produce a beautiful green lawn throughout the summers and winters. Bermuda can be more cheaply had from seed, but it's common practice to set out sprigs of Bermuda and then sow the lawn mixture thickly over all. When one has only Bermuda and wants to prolong his lawn through the winter it's common practice to cut Bermuda down as close as possible, sow grass very thick on the sod and roll, or, better still, make an application of good soil or well and old decayed manure and then roll on the freshly sown seed. After years of observation and practical trials we have brought the mixture up to the highest standard of perfection. Price, pound by mail, postpaid, 35c; by express or freight, not prepaid, pound, 25c; per 100 lbs., \$20.00.

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS

Peanuts—Peanuts are getting to be one of the most important crops in the South. The increase in acreage is especially noted in sections where the boll weevil prevails. It is not generally understood that the Peanut is a leguminous plant and builds up the soil in like manner as Cow Peas, and its worth as a forage and hay plant is not fully appreciated. The demand for peanuts is growing rapidly, not only for a food for man and beasts, but a number of products are now being manufactured from them, such as peanut oil, peanut butter, etc. There is hardly any food product more wholesome or possesses a higher feed value. The vines or tops of all sorts of Peanuts make a most delicious hay, relished by all classes of live stock as well as hogs. The hay is much improved where more or less of the nuts are harvested with it.

Spanish Peanuts—(*Common White*)—There are several types of Spanish Peanuts. One is a large improved sort, another has red nuts, but the one most in use is the common Spanish Peanut, the shell being small, the nuts closely packed in the shell, and are of a pale red or white color. The latter is generally the only variety of Spanish we can furnish. The plant is bunch in character, admits of close cultivation, the nuts are borne close to the plant, and when the plant is pulled up most of the nuts adhere to the roots. It is the best flavored nut in use. Price: Qt., 10c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75. By mail, postpaid, qt., 20c.

Red Spanish Peanuts—“*Grow more Peanuts*” is getting to be a slogan among the Southern farmers and for good reason. The South is beginning already to build mills for extracting peanut oil so that the farmer will have a ready market for his product the same as cotton seed, no matter how much he may have. The Red Spanish variety is gaining great favor on account of its rich oil content.

In growth it's just like the ordinary old-fashioned Spanish Peanut except the nut itself is somewhat larger, of better flavor and contains considerably more oil and the nut is of a bright red color. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50. By mail, postpaid, qt., 25c.

Large Improved Spanish—In growth this variety is identical to the old-fashion white Spanish except the hull is almost twice as large and, of course, the actual nut much larger. It's a true bunch sort and splendid cropper. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50. By mail, postpaid, qt., 25c.

Large Red Peanuts—A popular sort in Tennessee and other Southern sections. The Peanuts are long, irregular or crooked in shape, and contain from three to five nuts of deep red skin and of splendid flavor. The variety is running and somewhat late, and should be planted on good soil in order to fill out well. For home consumption it is the very best. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50. By mail, postpaid, qt., 25c.

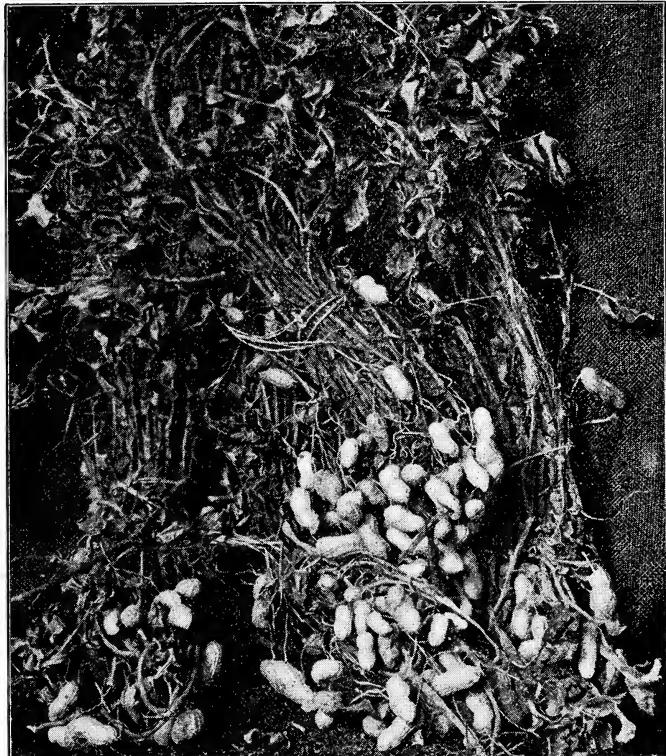
North Carolina Peanuts—In appearance this variety looks like the ordinary Virginia Peanut of Commerce, only it is much smaller, being only a little larger than the Spanish. The hull contains two nuts, pale red and white. The variety fills out well and will yield better on poor soil than any other sort. The vines are spreading in character, the heaviest yielder, and affording the greatest amount of forage of any sort. For a hog pasture it can't be beat. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. By mail, postpaid, qt., 25c.

Jumbo—This is a very large type of the Virginia Peanut, producing on good soil enormous hulls, and when filled out contain two and sometimes three large nuts. This is a fine sort for home consumption, but ought to be planted on good soil for the best results. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75. By mail, postpaid, qt., 25c.

Virginia—This is the standard sort of commerce, a vigorous grower, splendid yielder, and more largely planted than any other sort. The hull is of good size, as well as the nuts, and the quality is of the very best. Price: Qt., 10c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. By mail, postpaid, qt., 20c.

Important

Peanuts are getting to be such an important crop in the South that we have provided a large stock to take care of the demand. Write us how many you are going to plant and let us quote you special prices.



PEANUTS

LEGUMINOUS FORAGE PLANTS

A leguminous plant is one that has the properties of enriching soil where grown. The roots of such plants are infested with bacteria or colonies of infinitely small micro-organism, which inhabit the modules found distributed on different parts of the roots. These micro-organisms feed upon the roots of such plants, and in turn supply the plant with nitrogen that they are able to assimilate from the air. The importance of plants that store up nitrogen in the soil is now very generally understood. The Cow Pea is a good example of a leguminous plant.

The Fertilizer Problem—What is the Southern farmer to do when commercial potash both sulphate and muriate is up to four hundred to four hundred and fifty dollars per ton? This, of course, will end with the European War as it is known that America draws their entire supply of potash from Germany, which of course, cannot ship any to the United States while engaged in war. So guano containing potash or, in fact, any complete fertilizer or one containing potash at all, is prohibitive in price. Much kicking is being indulged in by the Southern farmer who believes he cannot make Cotton and Corn without giving up all the profits to the fertilizer trust. This condition is really a God-send to the farmer, forcing him to do something that he has always been too lazy or ignorant to do, that is, make his own fertilizer through a larger planting of the leguminous plants. The amount of money wasted by the Southern farmer in depending solely on commercial fertilizers would soon make him independent. Tons of literature and millions of money are expended every year preaching the great economic value of leguminous plants as a source of fertilizers and while many are awake finally, it's still astonishing the number of the Southern farmers who, through neglect, laziness and ignorance, fail to take advantage of the profits arising through the use of these wonderful plants. Now get busy in 1916 and just see what can be accomplished.

Soy, or Soja Bean

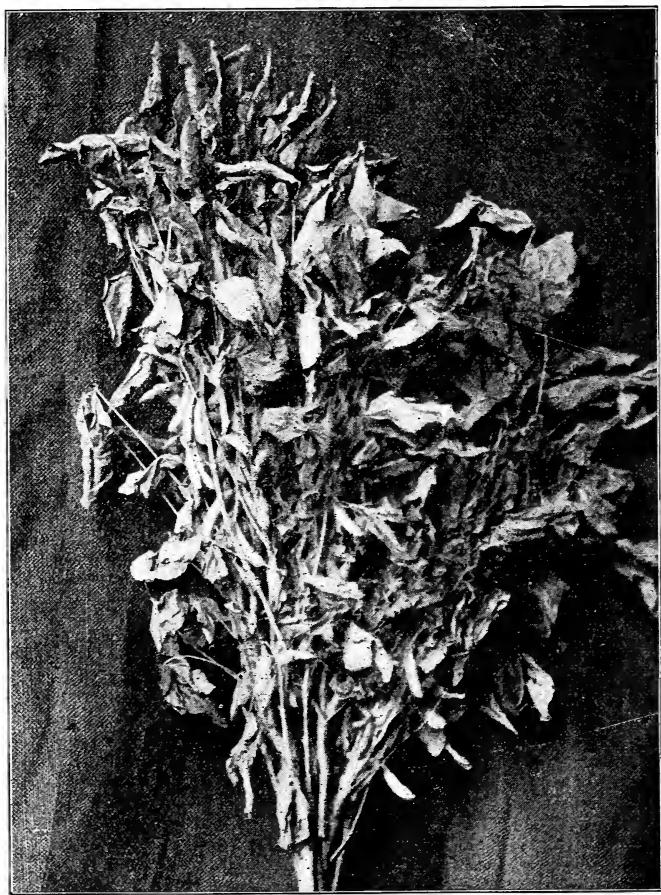
A great amount of experimental work has been done in breeding new varieties until there is now a considerable list of desirable sorts suitable for most all sections of the United States. The character of growth

of the different sorts is very much alike, but they vary widely in time of maturity, and the seed, differing in size, range in color from yellow, pale yellow, brownish white, green and black, and differ in shape from oblong, round, to flat. It is principally used in the South for fertilizing purposes, although considerable of it is made into hay and no small quantity is cut and fed green. The hay is very nutritious, as likewise the bean when fully matured. Experience has proven that Soja Bean may be planted in like manner and at any time one would plant Cow Peas. Soja Beans, however, are mostly planted in drills and given some cultivation. They are rarely ever sown broadcast. The vines are bushy and vigorous, entirely self-supporting. The beans have been dried and used as a substitute for coffee, where they also get the name of "Coffee Bean."

The plant possesses many advantages over the Cow Peas in that the hay is more easily harvested, more nutritious, more easily cured, and will yield a heavier crop of seed. They will not thrive on as poor soil as Cow Peas and are not as valuable a fertilizer, nor is the seed of Soja Bean in the same class as the Cow Peas as a food for man. It should be understood, though, that Soja Beans are leguminous plants and enrich the soil through the work of bacteria on its root system.

MAMMOTH SOUTHERN YELLOW

—Our experiments have shown this variety more desirable for the South than any other sort. It makes the heaviest growth of foliage, more resistant to drought



MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY BEAN

and disease, and decidedly the heaviest yielder of grain. It is one of the latest in maturity. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. It is best to write for price when ready to buy.

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS—Continued

Velvet Bean

Perhaps no other crop has been so rapidly growing in popularity for a number of years as has the Velvet Bean for pasturage and soil building. No other of the annual legume crops is so rank growing, and will furnish so much stock feed, and at the same time add so much to soil fertility.

Just at this time when the price of commercial fertilizer is soaring sky high, this great crop takes on new importance. We take it for granted that all are familiar with the fact that our legume crops, such as Peas, Beans, Beggarweeds, Clovers, Peanuts, etc., have the ability to take up the nitrogen from the air, through their leaves and deposit it in the soil. All the legume crops have this ability, but in varying degree, owing to habit of growth, denseness of foliage, etc. The Velvet Bean being of such luxuriant growth adds very large amounts of nitrogen to the soil. Careful experiments that have been conducted, show that the plant food added by a crop of Velvet Beans, where the entire crop of vines is turned under, sometimes amounts to as much as that contained in 2200 pounds of cotton seed meal, or as that contained in 1100 pounds of dried blood. Direct observation of the benefit to a crop following a good crop of Velvet Beans will convince any one that this estimate is not extravagant. Aside from the plant food drawn from the air and stored in the soil for the use of the succeeding crops, must be reckoned also the benefit of the humus added by the tremendous amount of vegetable matter turned under.

As to the best disposition to make of a crop of Velvet Beans, three ways might be suggested: First—Convert the crop into hay for sale in that form. It has been determined by experiments along that line that for every \$100.00 worth of hay of this kind sold, that perhaps \$90.00 worth of fertilizer is sold, and this added to the fact that the crop is very difficult to convert into hay, makes the handling of the crop in this manner undesirable. Second—The beans may be harvested for grinding and feeding to stock and the entire crop of vines be turned under. In some cases this is the best disposition to make of the crop. The seed are not difficult to harvest. Third—Convert them into dairy and meat products. We believe this to be the great method by which our Southern farmers may secure the utmost from this great crop. Converted into beef or pork products only a small percentage of the fertilizing value is taken from the farm. In comparison with other feeding materials Velvet Beans produced the most gain and at the least cost per pound of any of the feeds used in some experiments that have been conducted in feeding beef cattle.

No crop is better for carrying hogs through the late winter than a field of Velvet Beans, and when supplemented with corn, will produce gain as rapidly and as economically as any feed that has been tried for this purpose.

The dairyman also finds this crop to be a most valuable one for him. In some instances milk has been produced for almost one-fourth less than where cotton seed meal was used. Velvet Beans can be pastured throughout the winter, both vines and beans remain palatable for cattle throughout the season from about the first frost.

These beans can be grown in all the territory usually known as the cotton belt; in fact, the introduction of the new early varieties has extended it above that line.

Velvet Beans do best when given a support for the vines. A very excellent plan is to plant corn in about six foot rows and at the time plant the beans at about the rate of one peck per acre right in the row with the corn. This will secure a maximum of both vines and beans. Where it is not wished to overrun the corn too badly with the vines they may be planted in every other row of the corn and in this way a fair crop of beans can be had without too much overspreading of the corn.

Early Speckled (90 to 100 days)—There are a number of different varieties of Velvet Beans such as the old Florida Speckled, The White Lyon, Chinese Velvet and Yokahoma, but the early type now developed and known as the Early Speckled is so far superior to any other sort that we have abandoned the handling of any but the early sort. This variety will actually mature dry beans in the latitude of Birmingham within 90 days' time if planting is deferred until it gets hot. For example, if you plant by July first and it's at all seasonable you will have ripe beans by October first, and before frost. The earlier they are planted the longer it will take for maturity. This is due to the fact that Velvet Beans grow off very slow, when vines are young and weather cool. We would advise planting as a general rule in May. We prefer planting in the same row with the Corn, dropping a hill between each hill or stalk of Corn. We let the Corn get about knee high before planting the beans; in this way the beans get about two workings with the Corn, which is of great benefit. Price of choice well matured seed, tested as to vitality: Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; by mail, postpaid; not prepaid, qt., 20c; pk., \$1.00, bu., \$3.50.

Special

Get our prices on Velvet Beans before you buy and let's see, also, if we cannot get your order for all the Farm Seeds you want. You can save money by submitting us a list of your wants for special prices.



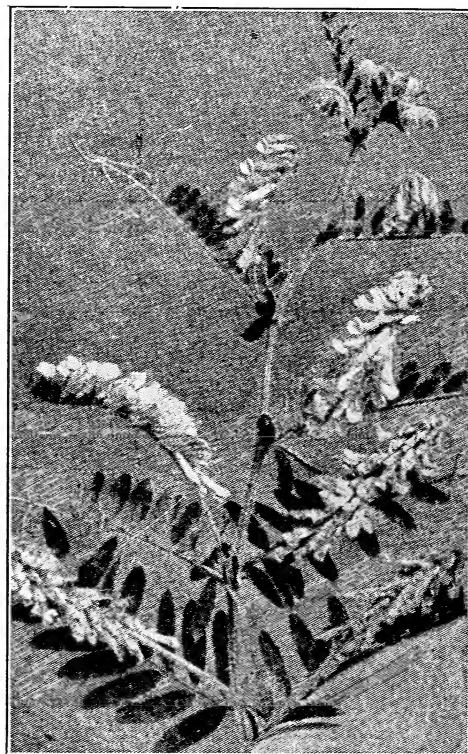
VELVET BEAN

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS—Continued

Vetches

Most of the Vetch seed comes from European countries, mainly Germany, Austria, Russia and Northern France, and on account of the war but little if any can be shipped to the United States. Consequently, the seed are scarce and high, in fact, practically off the market.

Hairy Vetches (*Vicia Villosa*)—There is no standard weight for a bushel, although a measured bushel will weigh about 60 pounds. Several species of Vetches are grown with more or less success in the South, but only one may be planted in the fall of the year with assurance of success. Hairy or Sand Vetch is the true winter Vetch, and takes the place in winter that Cow Peas do in summer. It is known in some sections as Winter Cow Peas, and is used for every purpose that Cow Peas are. The seed of Hairy Vetch have a hard shell, like Okra, but are darker in color, round and not so large. When the plant makes its appearance above ground it resembles somewhat an English Pea, only the foliage is finer and will make considerably more vine. The question of suitable soil for Vetch is less important than with most any other crop. It seems to grow successfully anywhere the Cow Pea thrives, on thin, sandy lands unproductive to Cow Peas and on lime land where Cow Peas do not seem to produce a good crop of seed. The preparation necessary for Hairy Vetches will depend on what is desired in the resulting crop. If sown by itself for the production of hay or fertilizing, the soil should be prepared as though you were going to sow Wheat or Oats. If sown with other grasses or winter grain the preparation necessary for such grasses or grains will answer for the Vetches. Generally speaking, thorough preparations will have great influence on the crop. If Vetch is sown by itself no less than thirty to forty pounds should be used in seeding an acre, but where sown with winter grain, grasses or clover, half this amount will answer. The proper time to sow is from August to November, care being taken to avoid hot dry weather. The seed are usually broadcasted and harrowed in, but where sown with grain deeper covering may be given without serious danger. No cultivation is given. Vetch will afford bountiful winter grazing for all classes of live stock, either by itself or in connection with winter grains and clovers. It may be made into hay by cutting in the spring when the plants are in bloom, or just before the seed pods are grown. Care should be exercised in handling the hay to prevent loss of leaves. The feed value of Vetch hay is very high, being equal, pound for pound, with Wheat bran; so, from this, it is



VETCHES

easy for the Southern farmer to realize its feed value. Vetch and Wheat are a fine combination for the production of hay. It is largely sown also with winter Turf Oats, Rye, Barley, Crimson and Bur Clover. It should be understood that Vetches are leguminous plants and enrich the soil where grown in the same manner as do Cow Peas. So it ought to be easy for farmers to realize the great economical importance in their growth. Price of seed, by mail, postpaid, lb., **30c.** Write for special prices in quantity.

Spring Vetches (*Vicia Sativa*, known also as *Winter Vetch* and *Oregon Winter Vetch*)—This type of Vetch is much like Hairy Vetches in character of growth, and is used for the same purposes. It is not so hardy or resistant to cold weather, but in certain sections of the South where the winters are very mild it is used in preference to the Hairy Vetch. The seed of Spring Vetches are much larger than the Hairy Vetch, not so round, being more flat and a lighter shade of color. They are planted both in the fall and early spring, either by themselves or in connection with winter grain, grasses or clovers. The same general directions given for Hairy Vetch will answer for Spring Vetches. Price, by mail, postpaid, lb., **20c**; per 100 lbs., not prepaid, **\$10.00**.

Canada Field Peas

This pea in appearance resembles a small extra early garden pea. The plant is not so resistant to hot weather as the Cow Pea, but it is very resistant to cold weather—in fact, it will stand most any temperature in the South. Consequently, it is a valuable hay and forage plant for the Southern farmer, mainly because it grows at a time of the year when the Cow Pea will not thrive. The Canada Field Pea may be planted in the South any time from September until March. Better success is generally had by planting in the early fall, after all danger of dry, hot weather has passed. They can be sown alone, broadcast like Cow Peas, at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half to the acre and will afford fine grazing within ninety days after sowing, or, if allowed to mature, will produce a valuable crop of hay of very high feed value. The vines are generally cut for hay when the pods are about half grown.

It should be understood that Canada Peas are a leguminous forage plant, and enrich the ground in the same manner as the Cow Pea. So they are frequently sown and turned under for a green maturing crop. Price pt., **10c**; qt., **15c**; pk., **\$1.00**; bu., **\$3.75**. By mail, postpaid, pt., **20c**; qt., **30c**.

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS—Continued

We are large dealers in Cow Peas, and will buy or sell any quantity. If you have peas to sell, it might pay you to correspond with us. If you want to buy, let us know variety, with quantity, you want and we will quote you. We often have many sorts not listed. Write for complete list.

California Black Eye—An extremely early sort, maturing peas in six to eight weeks. The pea is large, kidney-shaped, has a distinct black eye. It may be called bunch variety, as it does not put out any long runners except when planted in Corn. When planted in the open it does not make any runners to amount to anything. It is very productive, yielding from ten to twenty bushels of peas to the acre. Two crops can always be made, and if seasons are favorable, three crops can be taken off the same land in one season, provided the first crop be planted in early April. In quality it surpasses them all. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 35c. Write for prices in quantity.

Brabham—A comparatively new pea, but one of the grandest ever discovered and we hope to see the day when every farmer in the South will be growing them. The pea is small, roundish in shape and speckled like the Whippoorwill. At first glance it looks like a small Whippoorwill. It is the product of a cross between the Iron and some speckled type. There are many odd hybrids of Cow Peas; in fact, so many as to make it impossible to classify them. The pea is hard, not so subject to weevil as some sorts, the vines makes an immense big bush, spreading in character like an umbrella, holds its foliage and keeps on bearing successive crops, making it particularly desirable both for the production of hay as well as grain. You surely ought to send us an order to get in the seed of the best Cow Pea grown. It's not only prolific and a big yielder, but resistant to Cow Pea diseases. Price: By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 35c. Write for price in quantity.

The Iron—A small hard pea, resembling the Clay, vigorous runner, almost entirely resistant to any disease, prolific and especially desirable for hay or pasture. This pea when shattered out on the ground in fall of year will lie in soil all winter without decaying and come up in spring. Price: By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in season.

Unknown or Wonderful—A very vigorous rank growing variety, especially valuable for hay. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

Clay Pea—The old standard variety, resembling the Unknown, or Wonderful Pea, except the pea is somewhat smaller and more round. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c. Postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

Red Ripper—A very productive, vigorous growing sort, and is much earlier than either the Clay or the Unknown. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

Black—A very fine variety for fertilizing purposes. The pea is much larger than either the Clay or Unknown, and is pure black. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

Whippoorwill—The old standard popular sort, bunch in character and very early. It is largely used not only in producing a pea crop, but hay as well. Its chief value lies in the fact that being so early two crops can be grown, or they can be planted late in the season and still mature. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

Mixed Peas—For sowing for hay, pasture or fertilizing, these are just as good as any. They are more easily obtained and always cheaper. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

White Black Eye—Late running sort, fine for eating purposes. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 20c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for prices in quantity.

Small White Lady Pea—Late running, prolific sort, very choice as table pea. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

White Crowder—The most popular sort for table use. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

White Grey Eye—A vigorous running, medium late sort, of fine eating quality, and the most prolific of any. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for price in quantity.

New Era—An early small blue speckled sort, bunch in character; popular in the North on account of quick maturity. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

Purple Hull—A large white pea, having a purplish eye, and the hull when nearly matured is of purple color. The variety is a runner, very prolific. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 20c; qt., 30c.

About Prices—When this catalogue is written, it is impossible to know what prices will be in effect in spring and summer or just what sorts we can supply. It's best to write us in season, and get a list of varieties we can supply, as well as prices.

Giant Beggar Weed

This is another valuable leguminous forage plant, grown largely in the State of Florida, also other States now; each year its value is better known, not only for fertilizing purposes, but for producing hay as well as green forage. This plant will subsist on very thin, sandy land, attaining a marvelous rank growth where no other vegetable seems to thrive. This is due, of course, to the plant's ability to utilize the free nitrogen of the atmosphere through the work of bacteria on its roots. This plant has renovated and is bringing into cultivation thousands of acres of land in Florida that heretofore were a mere waste. The seeds of Beggar Weed should be planted from April to July. It may be sown broadcast like Millet, or may be planted in drills. It will usually grow to the height of two or three feet, and if put on good soil will grow even much higher. Ten to fifteen pounds of seed are usually sown to the acre. Beggar Weed can be used to great advantage in sowing in corn at last plowing. When the corn is harvested the Beggar Weed will afford splendid pasture for hogs, cows, horses and other live stock, by which it is much relished and very fattening. It produces excellent hay, but where this is the purpose it is, of course, necessary to sow in a situation where the hay can be cut. Write for price of seed in quantity. Price of seed: Lb., 50c. By mail, postpaid, clean seed, lb., 60c.

• **REMEMBER:**—We are always in the market to buy seed. Write us when you have anything to offer.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

(*Brassica Napus*)

Caution—The reputation of Rape as a desirable forage plant has suffered greatly in the past two years due altogether to the fact that a large per cent of the seed sold as Essex Rape has been a fraud. It is a fact, not generally known, that there is a number of different types of Rape seed, some grown in the Northwest, some in Japan, France and Holland. The seed look alike, so it opens up a great field for fraud. Now the genuine

Dwarf Essex Rape generally costs about twice as much as other common types of Rape and there is no way to tell the difference except by the plant itself. The Dwarf Essex Rape is an entirely different plant from other Rapes, making a much larger plant, broader leaves, more nutritious, digestible and of much better flavor. Now the average party who tries Rape for the first time, not knowing the difference, gets disappointed and gives up the plant as overrated or altogether a fraud. The great desire to get something cheap or save a few cents on seed for an acre is the greatest curse today of agriculture.

The seed of rape in appearance is just like an ordinary Turnip seed, and it might be said that they may be planted in the same manner as Turnips and in any month in the year in which Turnips may be sown. But since Rape is a hardy plant—in fact, a cold weather plant—experiments have shown that it will only be profitable to sow this plant in Alabama in the fall of the year or early spring. Rape is a very gross feeder, consequently it should always be planted on extra good soil to obtain the best results, but since it is to be used exclusively for a green pasture practically little loss of plant food will be experienced, as the stock will return practically all the plant food that has been taken up from the soil. The ground should be prepared by deep plowing, pulverized well, and the seed should be put in to about the same depth as Turnips, or one inch, and where practical the ground should be rolled. The seed germinates quickly, and when just above the ground they look identical with Ruta Baga Turnips, but will grow off more rapidly, soon become erect, and throw out numerous branches from the main stalk. It is available for pasture usually in about six weeks after sowing, and when eaten down, spring up very rapidly and afford a long duration of excellent pasture. When stock are first



DWARF ESSEX RAPE

turned in on Rape they will not take to it quickly, but they will soon acquire a liking for it and will eat it ravenously. Care must be taken at first not to allow stock to remain on Rape too long, as when they eat to excess it is very liable to produce bloating. It is best to start with to turn the cattle on it only about an hour or two, and that in the middle of the day, when the stock are not very hungry, and when the dew is off the plants, because when the plants are wet the danger from bloating is largely increased. The quantity of seed to plant an acre will depend somewhat on what is desired in the pasture, but usually from five to eight pounds of seed, when broadcasted, will yield a sufficient stand, but when it is drilled and workings are to ensue, one-half this amount will be sufficient. It is frequently planted in drills and cut for green food for all classes of live stock during the winter. All classes of stock do well on Rape, but it is especially valuable for hogs and poultry, and furnishes the greatest quantity of forage at the least cost of anything that we know of. Dwarf Essex Rape is largely planted by market gardeners who cultivate it in drills, bunch it and sell for greens or more often for collards, which it greatly resembles and is splendid for the home table. Price, pound, 15c. By mail, postpaid, pound, 25c. Write for price in quantity.

Seed Sowers

Every farmer ought to have a hand broadcast seed sower. You distribute the seed more uniform, better stands result and the saving of seed alone in a few hours will more than pay for the sower, which will last for years if taken care of.

Pierce-Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower (*For sowing Seed Grain, Clover Seed, Etc.*)—The best seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of Grain, Clover Seeds, Grass Seeds, Millet, Cow Peas, Sorghum, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows more uniformly and saves four-fifths in labor by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. Price, \$3.00 each.

Perfect Broadcast Seed Sower—Malleable iron frame, to which steel base is firmly attached, makes a strong seeder, impossible to warp or get out of order from ordinary usage. Will sow Wheat, Cow Peas and Sorghum 50 feet at a round; Buckwheat 45 feet; Flax, Clover, Timothy and Millet, 30 to 60 feet; Grass Seed 15 to 30 feet, and, in fact, all seed sown broadcast; also fertilizer ashes. Price, each, \$1.50.

Cyclone Seeder—This is one of the simplest and best cheap seeders on the market. It is very useful on any farm, and where any seed are to be sown will pay for itself in one day. Will sow Wheat, Rye, Barley, Sorghum, Buckwheat, Alfalfa, Clover, Millet, Turnips, Rape and, in fact, practically all seed. Easily adjusted to the different seed. Full directions accompany each machine. Price, each, \$1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS

On this page is given several useful plants both for forage and other uses. Farmers who have in mind to diversify their crops ought not to overlook these.

Speltz or Emmer

This is an early maturing drought resisting grain in great use in the Northwest where the seasons are short; but after several years' experience with the plant in the South, we find it to be of great economical value. The grain itself looks a little like Barley, only has a heavier shuck on it, making it somewhat larger and a measured bushel lighter. It may be planted in the South either in early fall or spring and will mature within 90 days a much heavier crop of dry hay than Oats and of higher feed value. We have had better results planting in early spring, prepare the ground as for Oats or Wheat and broadcast or drill in two bushels to the acre. It grows rapidly, heads out before Wheat, makes two or three times the weight to the acre and the straw and whole plant is much more nutritive than either Wheat or Oat Straw. The plant is a sure crop and is not affected by rust or any other diseases. The grain is fine for poultry, hogs and is readily eaten by all classes of live stock. We urge Southern farmers to try this wonderful stooling productive grain. A measured bushel weighs about forty pounds and two bushels is usually sown broadcast to the acre. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75. Write for price when ready to buy.

Broom Corn

A most valuable crop for the Southern farmer as there is an unlimited demand for the brush from broom factories, the price is high and likely to remain so for some time. Write the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., and get a bulletin on the subject.

Oklahoma Dwarf—An early variety of Broom Corn about five feet high with brush 18 to 20 inches long and of a splendid tough fiber. It's easily grown and harvested, making it a great favorite and then it yields just about the same as the taller evergreen sort. By mail, postpaid, lb., 15c. By express or freight, not prepaid, pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Improved Evergreen—This is the best variety for the South. In diversifying your crops, you will find this a good profitable crop to try, for much interest is being manifested by Southern farmers in the growth of Broom Corn brush for the market. Parties who have made the experiment report a very profitable business, as there is unlimited demand for good brush at a very high price. To grow Broom Corn successfully, the ground should be rich and well prepared. Plant seed in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart and thin to 6 or 8 inches in drill. The plants should be cultivated as soon as they are out of the ground. Harvesting should be done when the seed are in a soft, milky condition. Grow about 8 to 10 feet high. Plant 10 to 15 lbs. to an acre. Price: 1 lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$6.00. By mail, postpaid, lb., 20c.

Buckwheat

This plant is not as extensively grown in the South as it should be, for it has been demonstrated that it can be successfully grown in nearly every Southern state where grain crops are grown, and can be made a profitable crop for the flour, while its principal use has only been to furnish a pasture for bees, for which it is excellent. We handle the two varieties named below, which are considered the best. Sow one bushel broadcast in May to July per acre. Weight, 52 pounds per bushel.

Japanese—Is earlier than the Silver Hull, more productive and does not require as much per acre. Price: Lb., 10c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50. By mail, postpaid, lb., 20c.

Silver Hull—The grain of this variety is a beautiful light gray color, and is being preferred for flour. It blooms much longer than other varieties and is being highly prized by bee raisers. Price: Lb., 10c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50. By mail, postpaid, lb., 20c.

Upland Rice

There is big money in growing Upland Rice, and if you will order a small quantity you will be astonished at the results. The Upland sort is very much like the Lowland Rice in growth, but it is a type that grows well on upland. It should be planted in drills and cultivated like Peas and Beans. Should be cut when ripe and stored same as Oats or Wheat. It possesses very high feed value, and is largely eaten by all classes of stock, fowls, etc. Price of seed: By mail, postpaid, qt., 20c; by express or freight, pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

Chufas, or Earth Almonds

The Chufas is a species of ground-nut growing near the surface and easily reached. The plant resembles some green forage grass and produces a delicious small nut, resembling the Almond in taste and very rich in food-producing matter. They are easily harvested by hogs and chickens. In some sections are largely used for hog pasture, and are considered a very economical crop for hogs, as the hogs can do the harvesting, and are very fattening. Plant from the middle of March to the first of June in rows three feet apart, dropping three to four Chufas about one foot apart. Cover to the depth of two inches. One peck will plant an acre. Price of seed: Qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00. By mail, postpaid, qt., 35c.

Sunflower

Do you realize that Sunflower seed is a good money crop? It's easy to grow 50 to 75 bushels to the acre and the average price for years has been one dollar per bushel and more. There are a number of varieties, but the large heading sorts, such as the Russian, are the heaviest yielders. The seed are either black or gray and dark striped. The seed are valuable as a feed proposition for poultry and hogs. Price: Lb., by mail, postpaid, 20c. By express or freight, per 100 lbs., \$10.00.

SORGHUM

Sorghum—One of the most profitable hay plants that can be grown in the South. If properly handled, nothing produces more wholesome hay. Sorghum may be sown any time from April to middle of August. Two cuttings can always be made, and sometimes three or more if very seasonable. If sown broadcast alone two to three bushels should be used to the acre. If sown with Peas one-half of this amount would do. If planted in drills a peck to a half bushel will answer. If grown for syrup only about half a peck is required to the acre. Farmers in growing for syrup will find it profitable to save the seed, as ready sale is always found for them. Sorghum should be cut for hay when it begins to form heads, or can be cut much sooner if smaller stalks are desired. Great care must be exercised in curing to prevent damage or injury from overheating, the object being to prevent the product becoming sour. Sorghum is very exhausting on land, and will not prove profitable on thin land except it be fertilized.



JAPANESE SEDED RIBBON CANE

It makes a fine bright molasses and an excellent quality of hay when properly cured. When grown for forage or hay it will produce about 25% more tonnage to the acre than Amber. But the hay, unless sown very thickly, will be somewhat coarser, although sweeter. The seed are large and of golden yellow color. Pt., 5c; qt., 10c; pk., 50c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 10c; qt., 20c. Write for price in quantity.

Red Top Sorghum—This is a distinct type of sorghum which is known under various names, such as Sumach, Negro Head, etc. It is later than Orange, produces a much larger stalk, does not grow quite so tall, but the plant contains more juice and will afford more molasses to the acre than Orange, although the syrup is darker. It is largely planted for both syrup and forage, on account of its yield of molasses and on account of the heavy tonnage it makes to the acre, and the fact that it does not blow down or fall down as easily as other sorts, and when properly cured the hay is excellent. It is largely planted for cutting green and feeding to hogs. The seed are small, almost perfectly round, and of a red color. Price of seed: Pt., 5c; qt., 10c; pk., 75c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 10c; qt., 20c. See back page of cover for illustration of Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane. **Please don't** overlook planting a patch of this wonderful syrup plant.

Caution—Some writers claim that Sorghum is not injurious to live stock when green, and it is a fact that it can be fed sparingly, but it is a well known fact that death frequently occurs from eating green Sorghum. No stock should be grazed on it, because it is much safer to cut and feed sparingly. Sorghum is vastly more profitable made into hay, when it affords a most wholesome food.

About Prices—When this catalogue is written we cannot tell anything about prices of Sorghum seed for 1916, so we urge our customers to write us, stating how much they want, and let us quote special prices by mail.

Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane—This variety of sorghum is called Seeded Ribbon Cane, because it produces an unusually large stalk, nearly as large as the large Sugar Cane or Ribbon Cane, and the stalk grows much taller. It is prolific in juice, and the juice will run higher in sugar than any other sort. It is the heaviest yielder of juice or molasses of any other sort, and an acre will frequently turn out from four to six hundred gallons of molasses. The product is thick and bright and of the same flavor as the large Sugar Cane. This plant has a sprangle top, bearing seed in a loose branching head, the seed themselves being somewhat smaller than sorghum, lighter and usually covered with a bright red husk. Care should be exercised not to let the plant stand too long before grinding, otherwise the stalk will become pithy and the yield greatly diminished. But, if the plants are cut just as the seed become mature, it will far outyield any other sort. For the production of molasses we consider it by far the most valuable sort on our list. A half peck is plenty for an acre. Plant and cultivate just like Sorghum. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75. By mail, postpaid, pt., 15c; qt., 25c. Write for prices in larger quantities.

Honey Drip—A tall growing Sorghum, large stalk, medium late, particularly sweet and turning out a splendid quality of syrup. Most too coarse for hay or forage, but a great favorite in some localities for the production of molasses. Pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00.

Early Amber—This variety is not desirable for syrup because it makes a small slim stalk and less juice than any other sort. But it is extremely early in maturity, produces a small stalk, and is the variety mainly used for sowing broadcast for hay. It is planted in the South from April until the first of August, and under favorable conditions will produce from one to three cuttings from the same sowing. The seed, most of them at least, have a black husk. Price of seed: Pt., 5c; qt., 10c; pk., 50c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 10c; qt., 20c. Write for price in quantity.

Orange Sorghum—This variety is used largely for the production of forage or hay, as well as the production of molasses. It is a medium late variety, producing a large heavy stalk; stands up well and contains considerable more juice than the early Amber.

It makes a fine bright molasses and an excellent quality of hay when properly cured. When grown for forage or hay it will produce about 25% more tonnage to the acre than Amber. But the hay, unless sown very thickly, will be somewhat coarser, although sweeter. The seed are large and of golden yellow color. Pt., 5c; qt., 10c; pk., 50c. By mail, postpaid, pt., 10c; qt., 20c. Write for price in quantity.

MILLET SEED

There are several different types of Millet; in fact the Sorghums in some localities are known as Millets. There is a wide difference in the character of growth of the Millets that we handle, but all are of considerable importance to the South and their virtues and uses are clearly defined under the separate headings.

Tennessee German Millet—This is the true large headed tall German or Golden Millet. On good soil the plants will grow often 4½ to 5 feet high, producing an abundance of broad leaves and a very large head, and when cut when the head is about half grown, produces a large tonnage of very desirable hay. It is very quick in maturity and is often headed out and ready to cut within six weeks after sowing. The seed may be planted any time from April to the middle of August. The hay is very easily cured, and, if cut in the morning, is generally ready to stack late in the evening of the same day. It is very necessary to sow Millet on good land for the best results, and at least one bushel should be sown to the acre. The soil should be thoroughly prepared, the seed sown broadcast and covered very lightly. We offer pure Southern grown cultivated Millet as follows: Pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50. Write for price in quantity.

Pearl or Cat Tail Millet (*Horse Millet*)—This plant is known under several different names, such as *Pencillaria*, *Manz's Wonderful Forage Plant*, and a few other fake names. There are two or three different types of this plant, but the character of growth of each is practically the same, and no distinction is shown in describing the usefulness of this plant. The seed are small, about twice the size of German Millet, of a yellowish brown or grey color and is of an irregular or pointed shape. The plant is an annual, producing broad foliage very much like Sorghum or Teosinte. It is spreading in character and, after being cut, will stool out enormously, often producing two dozen or more shoots from the same plant. Its principal use is for cutting and feeding green. It will produce an abundance of fodder which, however, will powder up badly, and it is generally more economical to cut and feed green. It grows very rapidly after getting a start and if seasonable will bear repeated cuttings. The green forage is very nutritious and relished by all classes of live stock. It is particularly valuable for cutting and feeding green to cows and horses from July until frost. It should be sown in drills and cultivated like Sorghum or Corn, requiring only about five pounds of seed to plant an acre. On good soil it is sometimes sown broadcast at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds to the acre. When this plant matures or heads out it resembles the cat tail of the swamps. It is often allowed to mature to be cut and shocked for hay, but we believe that its greatest uses is as a green forage plant to be cut and fed green while young. Price of seed: Lb., 15c; by mail, postpaid, 25c. Write for price in large quantities.

Japanese or Barnyard Millet—(This valuable forage plant is also sold under various fake and fraudulent names.) This is a rapid growing annual Millet known in some sections as billion dollar grass. It is a forage plant of great value, producing a luxuriant growth on any average soil that will grow Corn or Cotton. It is frequently cut and fed green as a green forage crop, or it can be made into hay. It is relished by all classes of live stock, and there are no injurious effects from feeding it. The seed may be sown in Alabama from April until August. It is generally sown broadcast at the rate of one bushel to the acre. Price of seed: Lb., 10c; pk., 75c. By mail, postpaid, lb., 20c.

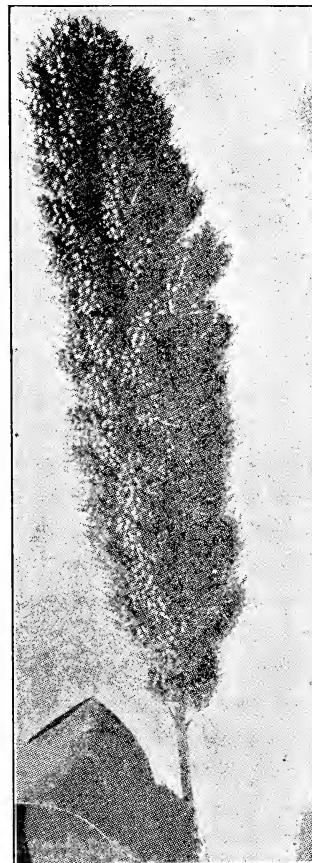
Teosinte—Sometimes called a continuous cutting forage crop. This is a tall annual closely resembling the common Corn in appearance and habit. It also, like Kaffir Corn and Milo-Maize, is a non-saccharine Sorghum, but is widely different in habit of growth. It is enormously branching in its growth; a single stalk has been known to bear as many as 60 suckers. The soil best suited for Teosinte is any soil that will produce a good crop of Corn. It can be cut repeatedly and cured for hay, and when cut will grow out remarkably fast. All classes of stock are very fond of it. Fifty tons of green fodder have been made from an acre of Teosinte. Plant in hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way, 2 to 3 seed to a hill; 4 to 5 pounds of seed will plant an acre. Price: Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, by mail, postpaid.

IMPORTANT TO OUR CUSTOMERS

Make up your mind what you are going to plant during 1916 and write us for advice and special prices. We have the goods you want and as to quality no one has better—no matter what price may be asked for the seed. All we ask is a trial at your order, as we know we are in position to meet any legitimate competition and further that we can in most instances save you money.

If our seed are not just as we represent them to you, they can be returned to us and we will pay transportation charges both ways.

We are willing at all times to send free samples of our seed, just to show you what quality you can expect should you order from us. The point with us is, we want to please you and convince you as well, that we are in position to supply any seeds you want; are willing to compare quality and then show you where you can save money by trading with a **Southern Seed House**.



TENNESSEE GERMAN MILLET

FORAGE CROPS FOR THE SOUTH

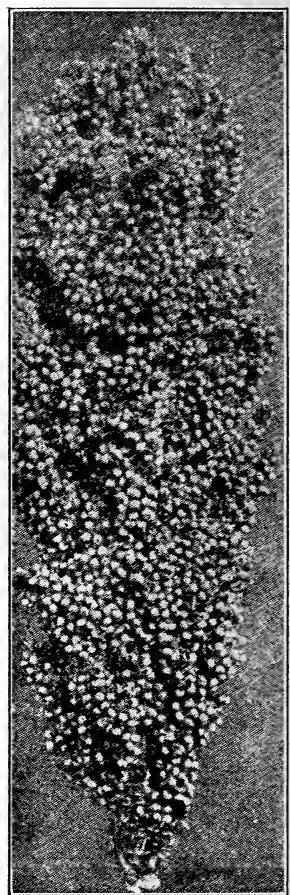
We list on this page a number of valuable non-saccharine plants that belong to the Sorghum family. They are great drought-resisting plants and thriving when Corn and Sorghum dry up, and will never fail to make a valuable fodder or hay crop. The hay itself is not so full of nutrient as well cured Sorghum, but if the seed are allowed to mature, the hay or stover surpasses Sorghum for the reason that the seed of non-saccharine Sorghums is excellent feed for man or beast.

Kaffir Corn

Also called "chicken corn." This is another non-saccharine Sorghum. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of Sorghum, making an excellent fodder and is highly relished by all classes of stock, green or dry. The grain is largely used for chicken feed. For grain, sow in rows 3 feet apart, 10 pounds of seed to an acre; for fodder, sow one half bushel to an acre in drills. There are two varieties, White and Red. Often sown broadcast, like Sorghum, two bushels to acre.

White Kaffir—The most popular on account of the seed being larger and cheaper. Price: Lb., 20c, by mail, postpaid; express or freight, pk., 60c.

Red Kaffir—Grows taller than the white, seed smaller, ripens earlier, yield heavier. Lb., 20c, by mail, postpaid. By express or freight, pk., 60c.



Jerusalem Corn

This is claimed by practical growers to be an improvement on the Kaffir Corn. It is a non-saccharine Sorghum, and one of the best and surest of the grain crops for dry countries and seasons. It grows from 3 to 5 feet high, makes one large head on main stalk and 3 to 5 on side shoots; grain pure white, nearly flat. Both as a forage and grain crop it is a success. Five to

ten pounds will plant an acre in drills; 40 to 50 pounds, broadcast. The heads of this plant are similar in size and shape to those in the Milo-Maize cut given on this page. Price: Lb., 10c. By mail, postpaid, lb., 15c.

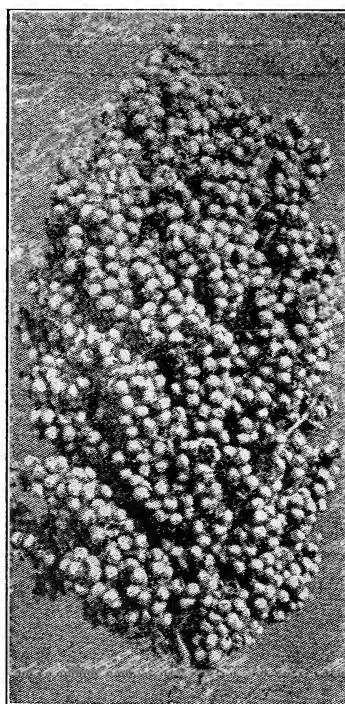
Milo-Maize

Yellow Milo-Maize—This is probably the most valuable of all the non-saccharine Sorghums and its growth in the West is on an enormous scale, furnishing food for man and beast. It produces a growth from nine to twelve feet high and yields from fifty to a hundred bushels of grain to the acre. Its growth and cultivation is very much like Sorghum, but sends out shoots from every joint, and often single heads will weigh a pound. The plant is branching in habit and rows should be four to five feet apart and thin two to two and a half feet apart. The grain is round, twice the size of Sorghum, pale yellow color, but pure white inside. The seed are equal to Corn for any purpose.

Southern farmers will find this a valuable plant to help out a Corn crop, as it may be planted from March to July and mature a crop under hot, dry conditions where Corn would be a failure. A half peck is sufficient to plant an acre in drills. Lb., 10c; by mail, postpaid, lb., 20c. By freight or express, pk., 75c.

Feterita—This is a comparatively new plant that has become all the rage in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas and for mighty good reasons. The plant is a cross between Kaffir Corn and Milo-Maize,

grows about five feet high, producing its grain at the top of stalk in a large round bushy-like head. The grain is practically white and about two to three times the size of Sorghum, and is used for feeding all classes of live stock, poultry and in some sections for bread. The cultivation is the same as Corn, only it is grown somewhat thicker in drills. The yield is from 50 to 75 bushels grain to the acre. The young plants look like Corn, but when about six inches high, puts out half a dozen or more suckers and these suckers should not be removed as they grow erect and make just as much grain as the main stalk. The plant is a great drought resister and is never a failure, not even in the driest Western sections. The entire stalk and head may be gathered, bundled up like Corn or fodder and saved for forage or the heads can be taken off and threshed out like Wheat, and when this is done the stalk still possesses some value as roughness after head is removed. Five to six pounds, or say one-half peck of seed, is sufficient to plant an acre in drill. Price: by mail, postpaid, lb., 20c. By express or freight, not prepaid, pk., 75c; bu., 50 lbs., \$2.50.



MILO-MAIZE

SEED OATS

The Oat crop in the South is getting to be a most important one from a monetary standpoint. Unprecedented yields are being reported, a ready market for cash is available and the resulting crop is proving highly satisfactory as a money proposition.

These highly satisfactory results are due in a large measure to the right sort of seed. Farmers are beginning to learn that any old thing picked up from country general stores and grain houses won't do to depend on for a certainty in an Oat crop.

Burt Oats—The Burt Oat is an extremely early variety, producing an abundance of straw of good length. It is the best poor land oat known, also the safest and earliest to plant in the spring. The grain is small, light, slim, and under favorable weather conditions is of a very light straw color. A good per cent of the grains have beard, and are frequently borne in clusters of two. The genuine Burt Oat is a sure header, coming to maturity ten days to two weeks before Rust Proof. A great many common Western white Oats are sold for Burt. This occasions no small loss to the Southern farmer, as Western Oats are always late and affected with the rust to the extent that they rarely head. Good land, of course, will produce Burt Oats better than poor, but on account of this oat's habit to grow tall it may be planted on poor land with fairly satisfactory results. Thorough preparation should be made in sowing this Oat. No less than two bushels of Burt Oats should be used in seeding an acre, and where they are to be made into hay three bushels will be found profitable. We are selling great quantities of these Oats now for fall planting, and when properly put in go through the winter all right and come in extremely early in the following spring. The standard weight of Oats is 32 pounds to a bushel. Price: Per bushel, **85c**. Write for prices in larger quantities.

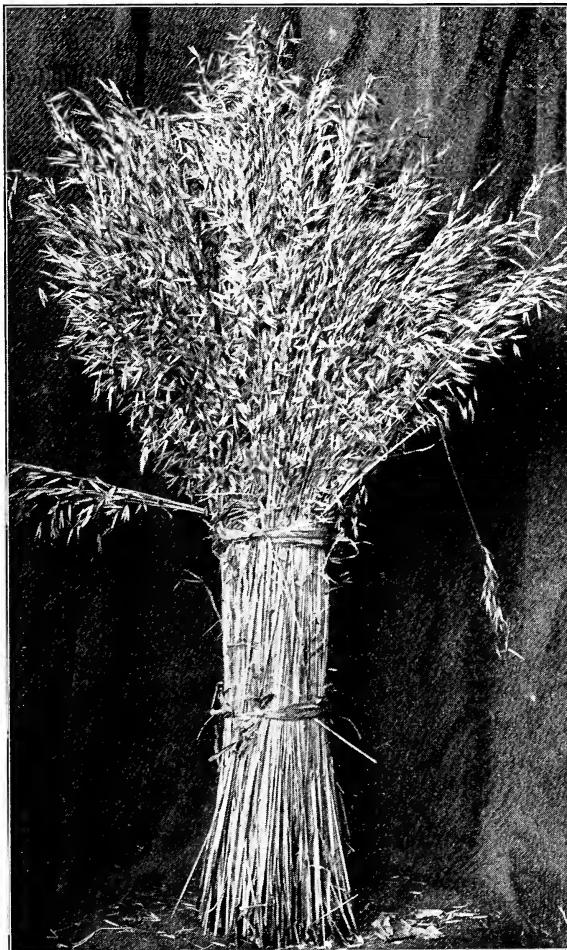
Fulghum Oats—Of all the extravagant claims made for this Oat we have seen, none seem to be overdrawn. The grain of this Oat is devoid of any beard and just as heavy as the Appler. In yield it is equal to the Appler, about ten days earlier in maturity and makes decidedly more and heavier straw. It seems to be just as resistant to cold weather as Appler and matures before any rust makes its appearance. For a certainty in an Oat crop we can recommend it highly. Price: Bu., **\$1.50**; ten bushel lots, per bu., **\$1.25**.

Hundred Bushel Oat—This is a very heavy type of bearded rust proof Oat. Produces large heads and a heavy golden yellow berry. There is no essential difference between it and the Appler. We can recommend it highly for sowing in the fall of the year. Price: Bu., **\$1.00**; ten bushel lots, per bu., **90c**.

Appler Oats—This is a true rust proof Oat, one of the most reliable and heavy yielders grown in the South. The grain is mostly bearded, large, of golden reddish color and will usually weigh 34 to 38 pounds to the measured bushel. This variety should be sown in the fall of the year, September or October, to get the greatest yield. Such sowings may be grazed in January and February without any danger to the crop. A hundred bushels to the acre is no uncommon yield. Fifty and sixty may be generally expected on reasonably good soil. Its yield is generally about one third to fifty per cent more than Texas Rust Proof. Price: Bu., **90c**; ten bushel lots, per bu., **85c**.

Winter Turf or Grazing Oats—This Oat will produce one of the surest winter pastures of most anything. If they are planted as early as August or September will begin to furnish grazing by Christmas, will stool out enormously, spread and mat the ground. Heavy grazing may continue to April, when, if stock be taken off, will come out and make a splendid yield of Oats. The yield of grain is not near so large as Appler Oats and the grain is lighter in weight, but to feed in the sheaf will be found satisfactory. If a crop of grain is wanted we don't advise it, but when winter pasture is wanted, will be found a great success. Price: Bu., **90c**; ten bushel lots, per bu., **85c**.

Texas Rust Proof—This variety of Oat when the planting seed are grown in the State of Texas or in the South will prove very desirable. The variety is entirely resistant to rust. Price: Bu., **80c**; ten bushel lots, per bu., **75c**.



APPLER OATS

SEED WHEAT

About Prices—We can't tell what seed will be worth at this writing. It will probably be cheaper than last year. Write for definite prices and full list of varieties when ready to buy.

Most of our seed Wheat is grown in the State of Tennessee and Kentucky by farmers who make a business of growing distinct sorts for seed purposes. We select farmers who grow only one sort on their farm and are thus able to give us seed unmixed. All our Seed Wheat is free from smut, or other diseases, thoroughly cleaned and all small or faulty grains blown out, and will be found free, or as nearly so as possible, of cockle.

Some Points About Growing—Most farmers who ever grow any Wheat have their own ideas about rational methods of getting profitable yields, and it is hardly worth while to detail here any fixed rule to go by, but a few suggestions, drawn from practice and observation, might be of interest. The explanation for the small yield usually reported in the South can usually be traced to the deficiency in the soil of vegetable matter and the absence of sufficient nitrogen and phosphoric acid, more to this than to an improper method of land preparation, although the latter is highly important to get the full benefit of the plant food available.

The Southern farmer has the ideal fertilizer for Wheat in the common Cow Pea, and no other fertilizer he can use is as economical. Besides the plant food stored up in the soil by turning under a heavy crop of Pea vines, or through merely growing a crop where it is pastured or cut off, there is a great amount of vegetable matter put in the soil, which is greatly needed by the Wheat plant. All Wheat land should be sown to Cow Peas. A good commercial fertilizer is 200 pounds 16 per cent acid phosphate, 200 pounds cotton seed meal, 50 pounds muriate of potash, to be applied to each acre, more or less, as the soil would indicate. Two to four hundred pounds of pure raw bone meal to the acre gives remarkable results.

Blue Stem or Purple Straw—This is more largely planted in Alabama than any other sort. The head is smooth, berry small, short, almost round, and very firm, and makes a fine turnout of excellent flour. It is a rust proof sort because, being extremely early to mature, it will always ripen before danger of rust. It will grow taller on poor soil than many other sorts and makes a splendid yield under proper conditions. Fairly good soil should yield fifteen bushels to the acre. Good soil, properly fertilized, and where the seasons are right, thirty-five to forty bushels to the acre is possible. Price: Bu., \$2.00.

Currills Prolific—The head is smooth; grain a small, red berry, firm and is a most excellent milling Wheat. It is a very early sort, heading almost at the same time as the Blue Stem, which puts it out of range of the rust. Under favorable conditions it out-yields the Blue Stem, but does not seem to stand dry weather so well. Price: Bu., \$2.00.

Early Red May—A smooth headed variety of long popularity in the South. The variety is early and prolific; the berry small, firm, red and of excellent quality. It is very hardy, being very resistant to disease and the sudden changes peculiar to the South. It ripens almost at the same time as the Blue Stem and is consequently a rust proof sort. Price: Bu., \$2.00.

Fultzo-Mediterranean—A medium early heavy yielding variety; berry almost round, red and very plump. A great favorite in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. Price: Bu., \$2.00.

Harvest King—A famous big yielder, medium early, grain large red and well filled out. Price: Bu., \$2.00.

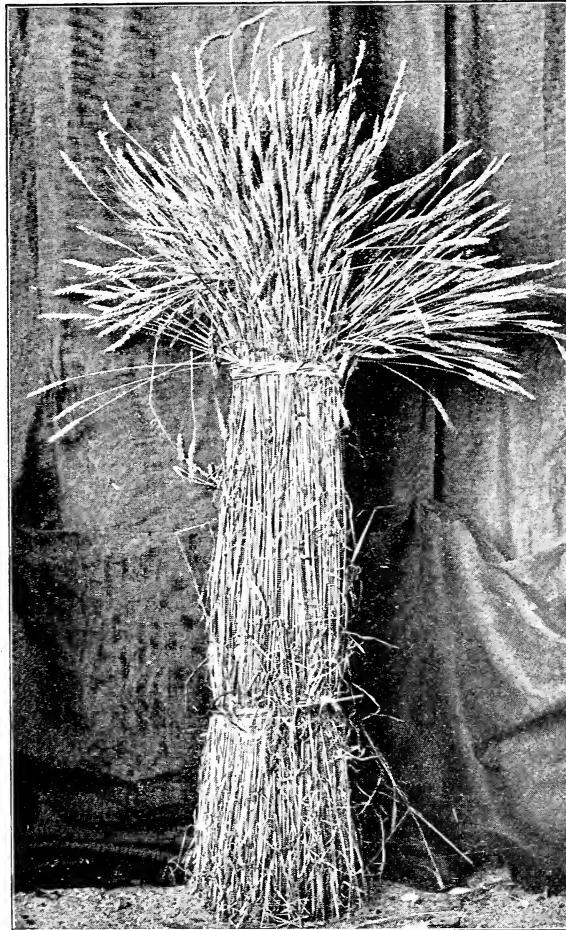
Red Wave—A large yellow grain sort, growing tall, early and a splendid yielder. Price: Bu., \$2.00.

Poole—Very much like the Blue Stem in growth, only taller and grain somewhat larger. It is very early and the most resistant sort to rust and other diseases of any variety we have grown. Price: Bu., \$2.00.

Fultz—An excellent smooth headed sort, producing a good size grain; very prolific and exceedingly hardy. It is a standard sort over a great section of the North and is largely grown in Wheat sections of the South. Price: Bu., \$2.00.

Fulcaster Bearded—This is the standard bearded Wheat grown in the South. It is a heavier yielder than the smooth headed sorts, and grain much larger. Price: Bu., \$2.00.

When you are ready to buy Seed Wheat, write us; we will have the wheat and the prices, too.



GEORGIA BLUE STEM

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RYE AND BARLEY

Rye—Winter Rye still remains the most popular winter grain used in the South. Its use is greatly increasing. Rye is sown in Alabama from the middle of July until January.

Abruzzi Rye—This is an entirely different plant from the ordinary Rye and a great discovery for the Southern planter as all the objections present in the use of the common Rye are overcome by the use of the Abruzzi Rye. The grain itself is larger and plumper than other Rye, comes up quicker and grows off more rapidly and erect. When this Rye is sown, say in August or by September first, it will cover the ground by November and will be tall enough by December to turn the stock on. It continues to grow rapidly throughout the winter and comes into head two to three weeks before common Rye and generally grows a foot or more taller on the same land than common sorts. The great difficulty in the South with common Rye is that it grows so slowly, has a tendency to spread or crawl on the ground, affording poor grazing and requiring so long before being of benefit as pasture. This is entirely overcome with the Abruzzi Rye. Please try next fall and be convinced. Price: Pk., 90c; bu., \$3.00. Write for price in season.

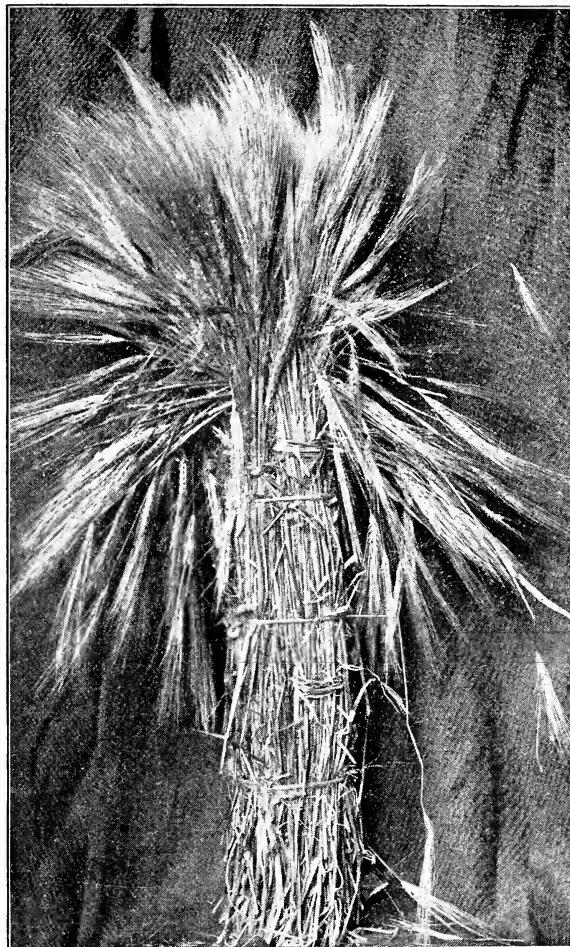
Winter Rye (South Georgia Grown)—This is a type of Rye grown in South Georgia. It is peculiarly adapted to the latitude in the southern half of the Gulf States. It grows erect and very tall, even on thin land, and is very desirable for grazing or for hay. If it is the purpose to produce hay, a great improvement can be added to the product by sowing with it Hairy Vetch, using three pecks or a bushel of Rye and fifteen to twenty-five pounds of Vetch to the acre. When the rye begins to head and before the beard gets tough it should be cut, as then the Vetch will be in the bloom and the time is correct for the greatest yield and best quality. Price of genuine South Georgia grown Rye: Pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

Winter Rye (Tennessee or Northern Grown)—This is the hardest type of Rye grown. For latitude north of Birmingham it is better adapted than South Georgia grown, because it will grow just as tall, more spreading in character and decidedly more resistant to severe cold weather; and, another important thing, the seed cost only about half what the South Georgia product costs. This type of Rye is largely used for winter pasture, either by itself or in a grain mixture composed of winter Oats, winter Barley, etc. This mixture of other grain is very desirable because all classes of live stock will eat it better. Price of Tennessee or Northern: Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75. Write for price in quantity.

Winter Barley (Bearded Variety)—Winter Barley is used for every purpose that Rye is, and possesses both advantages and disadvantages in comparison to Rye. Barley will grow faster than Rye, produces more blades and is much more readily eaten by all classes of live stock. Winter Barley may be planted in the South from middle of July until December, the earlier the better, especially where it is intended for a winter pasture. August and September sowings when well fertilized or sown on a rich situation will afford a quantity of grazing by Christmas. When Barley is sown alone and intended for grazing we recommend that two bushels be sown to the acre. The same method of planting and preparation used in sowing Oats, Wheat or Rye will answer for Barley.

The main factor for a success with Barley is the seed itself. Most of the Barley offered for seed is Northern grown, harvested generally from spring sowing. This is absolutely unfit for the Southern States. We offer only genuine Tennessee grown winter Barley from fall sowings. The seed cost more, but it never disappoints. Price of seed: Pk., 40c; bu., \$1.40. Write for price in quantity.

Beardless Barley—This is comparatively a new thing in the South, but growing into great favor. It is very much like the ordinary Barley in grain and growth, but has the peculiarity of having no beard, an advantage alone that is easily seen by the planter. Another thing, it is extremely early and quick in its growth, thus affording a quick grain hay not equalled by the slower growing grains. Beardless Barley is more frequently sown in the South in very early spring and will mature as quick as Winter Barley sown in the fall. It is peculiarly adapted for a quick hay crop, but is not equal to Winter Barley as a pasture, because it does not spread or stool out in the same proportion. We urge everybody to try it. Price of seed: Pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00.



WINTER BARLEY

COTTON SEED

Important Notice—If you are going to plant any Cotton in 1916 we would like to have you write us before you plant or buy any seed, because we expect to have some new sorts of great merit to offer, but we don't put them in our catalogue because at the time the catalogue is written we have not concluded our experiments and are unable to know definitely just what varieties we will have to offer in the way of new sorts. By the time our customers want to plant we will know and have full reports on a number of sorts that we have been trying out for two years, and will be able to offer some new sorts of especial merit and at reasonable prices.

About Prices—Even commercial Cotton Seed is high and of course seed for planting will be somewhat higher than usual, but we sell Cotton Seed on close profit and we invite the trade to write us for special prices, stating quantity wanted.

Cotton

Kings (King's Improved)—The plant of King's is rather small, bearing short base limbs with numerous medium length upper limbs. On part of the blooms there is a red spot, usually inside the flower near the base. The main quality of this variety is its extreme earliness, being earlier than any other known sort. The staple is of fair quality but rather short. The per cent of lint is high, running from 38% to 40%. The seed are small, fuzzy, mostly greenish white and brownish green. The bolls are round and blunted. It is highly recommended for bottom or late lands. Price of Seed: Qt., 10c; pk., 40c; bu., \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, qt., 20c.

Toole (Toole's Early Prolific)—The plants are of medium size, well supplied with limbs, none of which are barren. The variety is exceedingly prolific, boll small, requiring about eighty to a pound of Seed Cotton. The bolls are ovate, pointed, containing both four and five locks. The variety opens out very wide, making it exceedingly easy to pick. The seed are very small, white to pale brown, and containing some darker shades of seed. The per cent of lint is very high, often reaching forty per cent. The variety is extremely early, very little behind Kings, but decidedly more productive than Kings. Price of seed: Qt., 10c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, qt., 20c.

Peterkin (Improved Stock)—The plants are medium to large size and are abundantly supplied with side limbs, short to medium in length. Bolls are medium in size, running about 75 to a pound of Seed Cotton. In shape the boll is ovate, pointed and opens out very wide. Most bolls will contain as much as five locks. In maturity it is early to medium. Price: Qt., 10c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, qt., 20c.

Simpkins (Simpkins Prolific)—The main feature of this variety is its extreme earliness and prolificness. It will generally run forty per cent in lint. The quality of the staple is the very best, boll of good size, stalk medium in size and all of its branches are literally covered with bolls and it is a rare thing to see any of its branches that are barren. Price of seed: Qt., 10c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, qt., 20c.

Cook's Improved—The bolls are large, requiring 50 to 60 to turn out a pound of Cotton. In shape they are round, blunt and usually contain five locks. The bolls open out very widely and the lint is inclined to fall out. In maturity the variety is early to medium. This variety is very easily picked and the percentage of lint runs very high, averaging 38% to 40%. It is prolific in character and in some sections it is the general favorite for all classes of soil. Price: Qt., 10c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, qt., 20c.

Cleveland (Cleveland's Big Boll)—The plant is tall, producing numerous limbs, medium to short lengths, which have an-upward or erect tendency. The bolls are very large, requiring 55 to 65 to turn out a pound of Seed Cotton. Most of the bolls will contain five locks. Bolls open very wide and the variety is easily picked and the lint is inclined to fall out. The seed are of medium size, fuzzy, white, some being brown and some with a greenish tint. The bolls are round and pointed. In point of maturity the variety is early to medium. In fact, it is one of the earliest of the large boll type. Price: Qt., 10c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, qt., 20c.

Truitt's Big Boll—The bolls are unusually large, containing five locks, and from 45 to 55 bolls will generally turn out a pound of Seed Cotton. The plants are well shaped, symmetrical, branching in character and bolls are inclined to be borne in clusters. In shape, the bolls are ovate, pointed and open up very wide and the Seed Cotton is inclined, sometimes, to fall out. The variety is medium late in maturity. It is especially recommended for uplands, where commercial fertilizers are used. Qt., 10c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

Triumph (Known also as Mebanes Triumph)—This variety is probably the largest of all the big boll types. Very frequently forty bolls will turn out a pound of cotton. The percentage of lint is very high, running from 38% to 40%. The seed are numerous, medium size, fuzzy, brownish white and some few green seed. The bolls of this variety open out widely, but the lint is firmly set in the boll, making it, to a great extent, a storm proof sort. The stalk is very vigorous in growth, that is, producing a large stalk, but of medium height, short jointed, much foliage, branching in character and very prolific in nature. Price: Qt., 10c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, qt., 20c.

Russell (Russell's Big Boll Prolific)—It is, in fact, the original big green seeded variety from which a number of other varieties have sprung. It is today considered the standard large boll variety. The plants in size may be considered medium and usually have four base limbs, spreading and of medium length. The upper limbs on the plant are shorter. The foliage is very large and the bolls are unusually large, averaging from 45 to 55 to a pound of Seed Cotton. In shape, the bolls are long ovate, tapering to a point. The seed are very large, mostly green or greenish brown, but contain a considerable percentage of white seed which gives the variety the appearance of being mixed. Price: Qt., 10c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, qt., 20c.

Other Popular Varieties That We Don't Have the Space to Catalogue

Bank Account, bu., \$1.50	Half and Half, bu.....	\$1.50	Mortgage Lifter, bu., \$1.50
Brown's No. 1, bu., \$1.50	Hasting's Upright, bu., \$1.50		Matchless, bu..... \$1.50
Sunbeam, bu..... \$1.50	Culpepper, bu.....	\$1.50	Texas Storm Proof, bu., \$1.50

FERTILIZERS

The situation for fertilizers in 1916 is a very difficult one as well as unsatisfactory one, due mainly to the general European War.

Commercial potash, either in the form of sulphate, muriate or the lower grade kainit, comes entirely from Germany—in fact, is a German government monopoly, and one of the main sources of revenue of that country. None can be shipped out of Germany during the war and what little there is in the United States is bringing ten to twenty times more than the ordinary price. In fact, at the present writing, muriate of potash is selling at four hundred and fifty dollars per ton. The price, of course, is prohibitive for use as a fertilizer and farmers will be driven to use something else, and it will be a good lesson to the American farmer, forcing him to make his own fertilizer through the use and more extended culture of leguminous plants. We are glad of it, and hope the price will stay prohibitive and by and by the farmer will quit giving up all the profits from his labor to the money kings and other crowned rulers.

The situation as regards acid phosphate is also bad, on account of the war, for the reason that sulphuric acid is used to an enormous extent in the manufacture of explosives and the price has jumped up to about six times the usual value. Now the commercial acid phosphate is made from phosphate rock and sulphuric acid, so you can see that every one who buys a pound of acid phosphate is paying tribute to the war lords.

Southern farmers should become independent of commercial fertilizers and it is easily done if he will grow plenty of the leguminous plants, such as Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Soy Beans, etc., and keep a few farm animals instead of buying every pound of meat, milk or butter he consumes.

We expect to have fertilizers to sell in 1916 to those unfortunates who have been robbing their soils constantly and must need commercial plant food in order to make anything at all, but at the time this catalogue is written it is impossible to know what the prices will be.

About Prices for 1916—Write us before you are ready to buy and let us quote you our lowest cash prices for fertilizers. They will be high and we hope you can do without but little. We sell fertilizers for **spot cash only** and on a very close margin.

Duplex Basic Phosphate—This is made by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, of Birmingham, and is a by-product in the making of steel, and is today the most desirable and economical commercial plant food in the form of phosphoric acid that can be obtained. The advantages in its use over other forms of phosphate are numerous, some of which we will mention. This basic or slag phosphate is not made with sulphuric acid and no chance of it souring the soil, on the other hand it's neutral; in fact, contains a small amount of uncombined lime, besides other forms of lime that does become available in the soil. The main constituents of basic phosphate are phosphate of lime, phosphate of iron, phosphate of alumina, phosphate of manganese, etc. The silicates in basic slag are readily soluble in the organic acids, present in all soils. The lime present renders all nitrogenous compounds as well as insoluble potash salts in the soil more available.

The **Duplex Basic Phosphate** that we offer is guaranteed by the makers to contain a minimum of 18 per cent phosphoric acid and 45 per cent lime. It is finely ground, so if properly incorporated in the soil becomes available at once. In using basic phosphate with cotton seed meal or stable manure we recommend that it be not mixed until it is to be used and then it is necessary to thoroughly mix with the soil. It is not desirable to apply in the furrow and put the seed on top. If applied in the furrow a plow should be run through to incorporate or mix with soil. Better results are obtained by broadcasting and harrow in, as then there is no loss through reversion and it becomes available much quicker. Basic phosphate is valuable as a top dressing to lawns, grasses or any growing crop.

NOTE: We could print a book of testimonials, but we only give one which is typical:

"I secured in the spring of 1915, 600 pounds of Duplex Basic Phosphate and made a number of experiments on my garden, located at 1909 Twenty-third Street, Ensley, Ala., where Basic Phosphate is made. I found it to be the very thing for the garden, both as a fertilizer and insect destroyer. Heretofore the bugs and insects overran my garden every year, but I found when I began to broadcast the slag phosphate that it did not hurt the tenderest plants, but kept them free from all disease and insects, besides giving them food to live and mature the maximum crop. I noticed also that I was getting the benefit from the phosphate in successive crops, showing that I did not lose any of the benefits; in fact, my second and third crops of vegetables from the same garden in the same season were better than the first.

"I expect to use Duplex Basic Phosphate during 1916 and plant only seeds from McVay Seed and Floral Company and do so with full confidence that I can't make a failure."

(Signed) GEO. REISCHMAN,

1909 Twenty-third Street,

Ensley, Ala.

NOTE: "Call and see my garden."

Duplex Basic Phosphate is a fine, heavy black powder, put up in 100 pound bags. Price: \$1.00 per 100 pounds.

Nitrate of Soda—The most quickly available form of ammonia or nitrogen obtainable. It is still reasonable in price and nothing will take its place as a side or top dressing to hurry a crop to maturity. Price: Lb., 5c; per 100 lbs., \$4.00. Write for price in season and state quantity wanted.

Special Truck Fertilizer—This is a high grade, complete fertilizer containing approximately 10 per cent available phosphoric acid, four per cent of ammonia and four per cent of potash. A desirable, complete fertilizer for Cabbage, Potatoes and general truck use. It's awful high on account of its high per cent of potash and phosphoric acid. Price: Lb., 5c; 50 lbs. for \$2.00. Write for price in quantity.

Bone Meal—A high grade, slow acting fertilizer invaluable for fertilizing lawns, flowers, shrubs and fruit trees. Its availability extends over two or three years so that its value is most permanent. The elements of plant food supplied by it are phosphoric acid and ammonia or its equivalent in nitrogen. It does not afford any potash. Price: Lb., 4c; 50 lbs. for \$1.50; 100 lbs. for \$2.75.

Ground Tobacco Stems—A splendid fertilizer as well as insecticide. The elements of fertilizer contained are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash; in the latter it is very rich, making it particularly desirable just now on account of the present high price of commercial potash. There is no danger of hurting the tenderest stuff with liberal applications. Price: Lb., 4c; 50 lbs. for \$1.75; 100 lbs. for \$3.00.

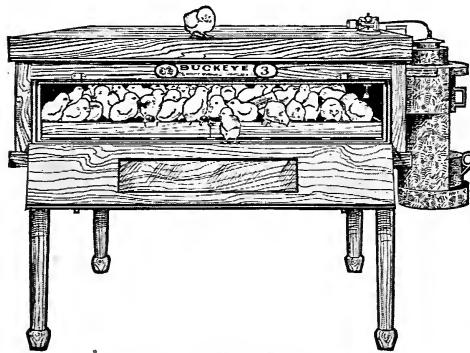
POULTRY SUPPLIES

Our line of Poultry Supplies embraces so many items that it's impossible to go into a complete description of every item or even list everything we handle, but we show the more staple stuff and we invite correspondence with any one interested in the line.

Buckeye Incubators

THE STANDARD HOT WATER INCUBATORS OF THE WORLD

We have a Buckeye in operation most all the time. Come in and see the chicks hatching, and we can easily convince you that you can hatch more chicks and better chicks with a Buckeye than with the best old hen or incubator you ever owned.



BUCKEYE INCUBATOR

We handle two different grades of Buckeye make, Full Standard, and a cheaper line of machines made by the same company which give splendid satisfaction. Write us for a complete Buckeye catalogue.

PRICES OF BUCKEYE INCUBATORS FOR 1916

No. 14—Style E, capacity 60 eggs, price.....	\$ 7.50
No. 16—Style E, capacity 110 eggs, price.....	12.50
No. 17—Style E, capacity 200 eggs, price.....	17.50
No. 0—Full Standard, capacity 60 eggs, price.....	13.50
No. 1—Full Standard, capacity 110 eggs, price.....	17.50
No. 2—Full Standard, capacity 175 eggs, price.....	22.50
No. 3—Full Standard, capacity 250 eggs, price.....	28.50
No. 4—Full Standard, capacity 350 eggs, price.....	33.50
No. 5—Full Standard, capacity 600 eggs, price.....	50.00

Model Incubators

The following line of Incubators called the American line, hot air machines, is manufactured by the Model Incubator Company, successors to Robert Essex Incubator Company, of Buffalo, N. Y. The machine is handsome in appearance, made out of white pine and redwood, cabinet paneled construction, thoroughly fastened with screws. Has double walls, two inch space between, thoroughly insulated. The heater is heavy galvanized iron, double seamed, flanged and riveted at all the joints and is inclosed in asbestos jacket $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, composed of a series of air cells, making the heater not only fire-proof, but impervious to heat and positively smoke-proof. The inside construction and everything pertaining to the machine is bang up and will meet the approval of the worst incubator crank in America. Write us for complete descriptive catalogue.

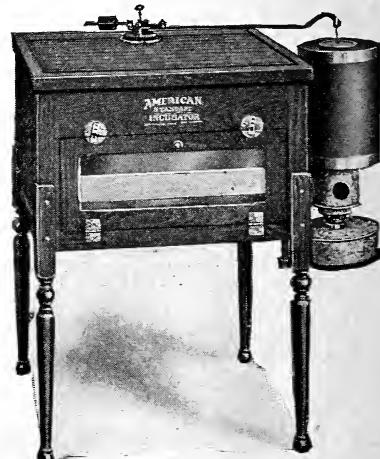
No. A American Standard, capacity about 70 eggs, price.... \$10.00
No. B American Standard, capacity about 120 eggs, price..... 14.00
No. C American Standard, capacity about 200 eggs, price..... 17.00

Model Coal Burning Hover

Most any old incubator will hatch good fertile eggs, but to raise the chicks after they come out of incubator is the thing, and we have found that the hover system of brooding chickens is the only practical one. It's not only cheaper in the long run, but safer, more reliable; in fact, the real economical way.

The Model Coal Burning Hover will take care of 50 or 1500 chicks at a time and do the work right. It is portable and can be moved around to any desired place, self regulating and easy to manipulate. The whole affair consists of a cast iron stove, specially constructed with an extra magazine, giving it a reserve coal capacity; has anti-clinker, side cleaning grate. The stove is equipped with a durable disk tandem thermostat, controls the inlet and outlet of air through the heater, making a slow burning fire just suitable for the conditions wanted. Now, besides the stove, there is a heavy galvanized steel hover canopy about five feet in diameter that is suspended over the stove in such a manner as it can be lowered or raised at will. There is no occasion for removing or raising the hover except to clean up the ashes and sweep the floor, as the hover has a hole in the middle and fits around the stove and the coal is put in at the top.

There is no chance with this hover of the chicks crowding each other, they will always remain the proper distance from the stove to get the radiated heat. Write us for circular on this device, there is nothing like it for raising the young chicks that come from the incubator. Price, complete, \$15.00.



No. A—CAPACITY 70 EGGS

International Sanitary Hover

This is a cheap and simple hover, made of galvanized iron, equipped with lamp heater and thermometer. It is perfectly round and has a curtain of heavy duck reaching near the floor. The machine is light and easily moved around to where it is wanted. It is generally set in a good size box with a little straw to keep out rats and give the young chicks a play ground. The heat is radiated out near the curtain so there is no disposition on the part of the young chicks to crowd or pile up. Write for special circular. Price, \$8.50.

POULTRY SUPPLIES—Continued

Two Piece Drinking Fountains—Made of heavy galvanized iron, easy to clean, feeds regularly into the drinking pan and the chicks cannot get into the water. Price: Quart size, 20c; half gallon, 25c; gallon size, 40c.

Wall Founts—Made of heavy galvanized iron with flat back so as to fit the wall when hung up for use. The fount has a hood that projects over the water to keep out filth. Price: Quart size, 30c; gallon, 50c.

Drinking Cups—Useful for watering or feeding birds in coops; capacity half pint; equipped with strong wire rolled in upper edge so that it can be securely fastened to any style of coop. Price, 20c.

Drop Bottom Drinking Founts—This is similar to wall fount, except it has a drop bottom, making it easy to fill and clean, has hood protection and strong bail for hanging up. Price: Half gallon size, 45c; gallon, 60c; two gallon, 80c.

Wall Chick Feeder—Made of galvanized steel, painted and rust proof; has sloping top and a wire screen and lip in front of feed trough to prevent waste. May be hung on wall to suitable height. Price: 10 inches long, 50c; 20 inches, 75c.

Chick Feed Trough—So constructed that chicks cannot roost on it and automatically keeps the feed toward the chicks and none sticks in corners, easily cleaned and a great saver of feed. Price: 10 inches long, 30c; 20 inches, 50c.

Grit and Shell Boxes—Made of galvanized iron, has three compartments and is equipped with bail for hanging up. Useful in feeding grit, shell and charcoal. Price, 50c each.

Food Hoppers—We have several designs in these, but all carry much the same principle. They are made of heavy galvanized iron, three and five compartments, slanting top, and bail for hanging up. Useful in feeding dry mashes, meat scrap, etc. Price: Small, 50c; medium, 75c; large, \$1.00.

Incubator Thermometers—We handle a full line of the best makes. When ordering state what kind of machine it is to be used in. Price, 60c.

Brooder Thermometers—Several different makes are handled at 50c each.

Erie Egg Boxes—A convenient shipping box for sending eggs by express. A moderate price, safe device. Price: One setting—dozen boxes, \$1.50; two settings—dozen, \$2.25.

Miscellaneous Appliances

Thermometer Holders.....	15c	Celluloid Leg Bands, doz.....	15c	Aluminum Leg Bands, doz.....	15c
Lamp Chimneys.....	30c	Lamp Bowls for Incubators.....	75c	Lamp Burners, small.....	35c
Thermostats for Incubators—		Lamp Wicks, doz.....	25c	Lamp Burners, medium.....	50c
Metal.....	\$1.50	Thermostats, hard rubber.....	75c	Lamp Burners, large.....	\$1.00
Connecting Rods and Nut.....	25c	Lamp Supports.....	\$2.50	Lamp Hangers.....	40c
Egg Testers.....	30c	Brooder Lamp Bowls.....	75c	Brooder Lamp Burners.....	35c
Brooder Lamp Wicks, doz.....	25c	Brooder Lamp Chimneys.....	30c	Brooder Thermostat.....	75c
Brooder Connecting Rods.....	10c	Hygrometers.....	\$1.25	Poultry Markers.....	25c

NOTE: If you don't see listed here what you want, write us.

Poultry Feeds, Etc.

Aunt Patsy Mash Feed—The greatest mash feed on the market. It is high in protein, and is a great egg producer and good for building up run-down chickens. It is also a splendid duck mash, being used extensively by the duck raisers of the South. Price: Lb., 3c; per 100-lb. bag, \$2.75.

GRAINS, ETC.

Red Wheat, per 100 lbs.....	\$3.00
Kaffir Corn, per 100 lbs.....	2.50
Millet, per 100 lbs.....	4.50
Hemp Seed, per lb.....	.10
Sunflower Seed, per lb.....	.10
Canada Peas, per 100 lbs.....	6.00
Buckwheat, per bushel.....	2.75
Lime Grit, medium, coarse and fine, 100 lbs.....	.75
Oyster Shell, fine, 100 lbs.....	1.00
Oyster Shell, coarse, 100 lbs.....	.90
Raw Bone Meal, per 100 lbs.....	2.50
Charcoal, coarse and fine, per lb., 5c; 50 lbs.....	1.75

Red Comb Pigeon Feed—Our own formula; contains principally Canada Peas, Red Wheat, Kaffir Corn, cracked Corn, Millet Seed and Hemp. It is a nice clean feed, well balanced, and will give the most critical the best of satisfaction. Price: Per lb., 3½c; per 100 lbs., \$3.00.

Red Comb Poultry Feed—A well balanced ration for grown chickens, composed of the best grains and seeds. A clean feed well balanced, containing no grit or shell. Will run uniform throughout the year. Price: Per 100 lbs., \$2.75.

Red Comb Chick Feed—A splendid feed for young chicks. Only the best of material used, never gets sour or musty. Price: Per 100-lb. bag, \$3.00.

Red Comb Meat Mash—The best mash feed on the market, fed dry or as a mash. In feed value, is unusually high, digestible and relished by all classes of poultry. Price: Lb., 3c; per 100 lbs., \$2.75.

Alfalfa Clover—For green stuff during winter, cut Clover (Alfalfa) is invaluable to feed in with the mash. It is high in protein, a great egg producer, and aids in keeping all fowls in fine, healthy condition. Price: Lb., 2½c; per 100 lbs., \$2.25.



THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED AND FLORAL COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

SPRAYERS

Everybody needs a Sprayer, no one who makes a garden or even has a few flowers should be without one. They can be had for 25 cents up to as high as you want to go. There is no telling how much can be saved in an ordinary garden in the duration of twelve months' time through a judicious use of a Sprayer.

It's the cheapest insurance one can take out as a protection to his crops. They pay for themselves many times over in a season just by saving in the matter of cost of insecticides alone.

Special Notice—We issue every season a spraying calendar, a twenty-four page booklet which describes a splendid line of Sprayers and gives valuable information when, why and for what purpose the Sprayer can be used to great profit. This book is mailed free to any one interested.

The Perfection Sprayer

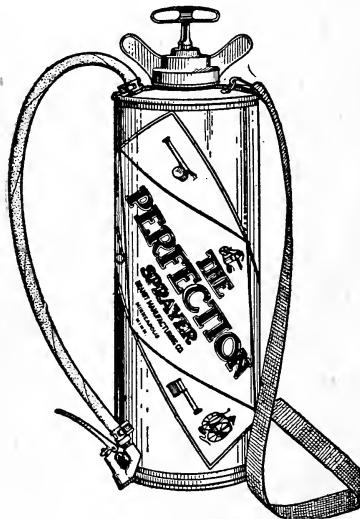


Fig. 40

A compressed air machine for Spraying, Disinfecting or Whitewashing, on Plants, Bushes, Vines, etc. Made of heavier metal, with fewer parts, stronger in construction, more powerful in action. Pump has bronze ball valve, and is fastened to top of tank with heavy threads. Tank $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 20 inches, lock seamed with twenty-six rivets. Hose attached with clamps. All furnished with automatic shut-off nozzles which will handle whitewash and thin liquids without change of parts. Made of Galvanized Steel or all Brass. Packed one each in box. Weight packed, 12 pounds.

No. 10-G, Galvanized, price each..... \$5.00
No. 10-B, Brass, price each..... 7.50

NOTE: The price of copper this season makes all Sprayers made of copper much higher in price.

The Midget—A small Sprayer for house use. Will handle disinfectants, bug poisons, etc. Length over all, 14 inches. Made of heavy tin. Holds one pint.

No. 11, price each..... 25c

The "New Misty"—A general purpose Sprayer, for farm, stable or garden uses. Handles fly oils, bug poisons and disinfectants. Has large powerful pump. Lock seamed can. Made of heavy tin. Tank 4 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Length over all 21 inches. Holds one quart.

No. 12, price each..... 50c

Brown's Auto Sprays

Capacity About Four Gallons

The Auto Spray No. 1—Is the strongest and most simple in its parts of any compressed air Sprayer. Each machine is tested before leaving the factory and guaranteed to be satisfactory. Will handle all solutions, including whitewash. Two, or at most three, pumpings will empty the tank and after pumping, the operator has only to direct the spray.

TANK—Either heavy brass or galvanized iron. Seams locked, soldered and riveted.

PUMP—Seamless brass, 2" diameter. The pump is locked into the reservoir by means of a sliding cam which is drawn tight by the handle. No screw connection to wear on the gasket and become leaky. This locking device is simple and will give long service. All parts are instantly accessible.

EQUIPMENT—Two feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ " hose, fine spray nozzle, solid stream cap and either stop cock or our patented self-cleaning automatic shut-off as ordered. Full directions with repair list and spray calendar accompany each machine. Shipping weight, in wooden box, 15 pounds.

NET CASH PRICES

Auto Spray No. 1-A, brass tank with stop cock.....	\$7.00
Auto Spray No. 1-B, brass tank with auto-pop.....	7.50
Auto Spray No. 1-C, galvanized tank with stop cock.....	4.50
Auto Spray No. 1-D, galvanized tank with auto-pop.....	5.00
2" Brass Extension.....	.45
Brass Elbow.....	.30
Brass Strainer.....	.90
Two-row Attachment, brass.....	1.35



AUTO SPRAY No. 1
Patented

Diameter..... 7 Inches
Height..... 2 Feet
Capacity..... 4 Gallons
Weight, empty..... 8 lbs.
" loaded..... 39 "
" shipping, 13 "

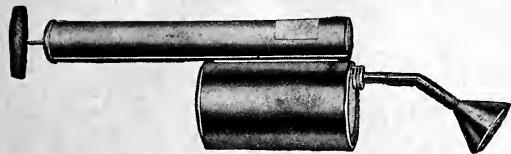
INSECTICIDES, BUG POISONS

Bug Poisons should be ordered when you send in an express or freight order for Seed. They are too heavy for the mails, and some of them, on account of their poisonous nature, are refused the mails.

Bug Death—Is a powder, not poisonous to human life, but is certain death to all classes of leaf-eating insects. It is not recommended for insects which suck the sap, as these insects are in an entirely different class and require a different insecticide. Bug Death is also a fertilizer, so when you take into account this value, the powder seems very cheap. The usual method of applying it is to dust it lightly on the foliage. There is a specially constructed shaker for this purpose that we can supply at a cost of 25c. But it can be successfully applied by putting in a thin cloth sack, and shaking the sack over the plant, which will cause the powder to dust through the cloth.

Bug Death is just the sort of insecticide you need—it is safe, easily applied and a sure BUG KILLER.

Gardeners, farmers and everybody raising a garden should make it a point to order their Bug Death when ordering their seed. You most assuredly will have need for Bug Death for all gardeners have trouble with insects. So get busy and arm yourself with Bug Death. You can fight a whole army of bugs with the aid of Bug Death. Price: Lb., 15c; 3-lb. pkg., 35c; 5-lb. pkg., 50c; 12-lb. box, \$1.00; 100-lb. keg, \$7.50. Postpaid—Lb., 25c; 3-lb. pkg., 60c; 5-lb. pkg., 90c.



ROCHESTER BUG DUSTER

Rochester Bug Dusters—This is a simple and effective duster for applying all kinds of dry insecticides or bug poisons. Will apply ashes, air slaked lime or any other powder—a time and money saver. Price, each, 75c.

An Acre an Hour Duster—This is an improved sifter for applying all classes of dry poisons. Its construction is so regulated that you can apply any quantity for an acre. Price, each, 75c.

Dickey Bug Duster—A very simple little instrument for applying any form of bug poison in dry form. It will more than pay for itself in a day's using. Price, 25c.

Arsenate Lead—More reliable and less injurious to plant life than any other remedy to poison leaf-eating insects. Can be used by itself or in connection with Bordeaux Mixture as a fungicide and insecticide. The Arsenate of Lead Paste is the best form to use, when it's to be sprayed on. Price: 1-lb. jar, 25c; 5-lb. jars, 90c; 10 lbs. for \$1.50; 25 lbs. for \$2.75.

Lime Sulphur Solution—An invaluable remedy for all classes of scale diseases, particularly the *San Jose*. Used in spray both in the fall of year and in spring, when buds begin to swell. We offer the concentrated solution which must be diluted anywhere from one to ten gallons of water and a great deal weaker, depending on what is expected of it and the class of trees to be treated. Price: One gallon, including can, 75c; 5-gal. cans, including can, for \$2.00.

Slug Shot—A heavy dark-colored powder in general use for years to kill or drive off all leaf-eating insects, such as potato bugs, tomato and cabbage worms. Can be dusted on dry or used in water as spray. Price: Lb., 10c; per 100 lbs., \$6.50.

Paris Green—The well known deadly poison for killing all classes of leaf-eating insects. Should be used in connection with lime to prevent too much injury to foliage. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

Tobacco Dust—A valuable fertilizer as well as insecticide, very useful in driving off soft bodied insects, plant lice, etc. Price: Lb., 5c; per 100 lbs., \$3.50.

Sulpho Tobacco Soap—A splendid insecticide for spraying on plants to destroy lice, *Aphis* or soft bodied insects; fine for green lice on sweet peas. Small cake, 10c; large cake, 20c.

Nicotine—A highly concentrated product of tobacco useful as a destroyer of many insects that infest the green house, garden and decorative plants. Price: 2-oz. bottle, 25c; 4-oz. bottle, 50c.

Bordeaux Mixture—We supply this under the trade name of "Fungi Bordo," a dry powder which produces instantaneously a full standard Bordeaux Mixture on the addition of water. It is put up in a very convenient form, and nothing is of greater benefit to keep down blight and other fungus diseases affecting plants. Price: 1-lb. can, 35c; 5-lb. can, \$1.25.

Corona Dry—This is a trade name for a pure powdered Arsenate of Lead that is applied in the dry form for killing all classes of leaf-eating insects, such as cabbage worms, potato bugs, army worms, cut worms, etc. Corona Dry is largely used for spraying fruit trees for codling moth, curculio, canker worm, tent caterpillar, leaf crumpler, bud moth, slugs, etc. Nothing is more effective and certain. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for 25c; 1 lb., 40c; larger quantities cheaper.

Kerosene Oil Emulsion—This mixture is the best remedy to destroy sucking insects that has yet been discovered. It may be cheaply prepared by using the following method: Dissolve one-half pound hard soap in one gallon of boiling water, remove this hot solution away from the fire and add two gallons of kerosene oil. The mixture should then be violently churned or agitated in some manner, so the whole mixture will become thoroughly emulsified. The agitation may cease when the mass has become creamy and thick. On cooling, it assumes the form of a jelly-like substance. This may be kept an indefinite time and may be prepared for use at any time by mixing with water. One quart of the mixture will be sufficient to add to ten to twenty quarts of water, the strength of the solution necessary depending somewhat on the character of the insect to be destroyed and the tenderness of the foliage to be applied to.



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.

Will apply ashes, air slaked lime or any other powder—a time and money saver.

Price, each, 75c.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

Gladiolus

This is the most brilliant and showy of all the summer flowering bulbs. There are hundreds of varieties of Gladiolus. Their immense spikes of gorgeous blooms comprising the most select colors and shades and many most delicate tints. They will grow in any good garden soil.

NOTE: Write for a complete list of varieties when you are ready to buy. We can always, however, supply the following staple sorts:

America—The standard pink grown so largely for cut flowers. The flower is large, delicate pink slightly tinted with lavender. Dozen, 25c; per 100, \$1.50. By mail, postpaid, doz., 30c.

Augusta—A fine free flowering sort, white with blue anthers. Doz., 30c; per 100, \$2.00. By mail, postpaid, doz., 35c.

Baron Holst—A recent novelty; flowers well opened, large violet blue. Doz., 30c; per 100, \$2.00. By mail, postpaid, doz., 35c.

Europa—A grand true large pure white flowering sort. Doz., \$1.20; per 100, \$8.00. By mail, postpaid, doz., \$1.25.

Glory of Holland—A large straight spike of handsome white flowers with lavender markings. Doz., 40c. By mail, postpaid, doz., 45c.

Halley—An early sort of delicate salmon pink, shaded with light primrose and red. Doz., 30c. By mail, postpaid, doz., 35c.

Lily Lehman—An early free flowering white, tinted with rose and pink. Doz., 30c. By mail, postpaid, doz., 35c.

Mrs. Frances King—A splendid sort for cut flowers, producing large spikes of beautiful clear scarlet flowers. Doz., 30c. By mail, postpaid, doz., 35c.

Niagara—A large tall erect growing sort, flowers cream color with red splashes in the throat, a very showy sort. Doz., \$1.00.

Panama—The most beautiful pink sort for cut flowers. The stem is prominent and erect, flowers large and a splendid deep shade of pink. Price, doz., \$1.00.

Choice Mixed—We prepare this mixture out of all the best named sorts, and parties who are not particular about colors and want a variety in their purchase will not be disappointed in buying this mixture. Doz., 25c.



GLADIOLUS

Dahlias

No summer and fall flowering plant has come into such prominence in the past three or four years and now the demand has become well nigh universal. Everybody wants to plant one or more bright Dahlias and there is much competition among amateurs as well as professionals. They are easily and cheaply grown, but it's necessary to keep in mind some important things to insure a success.

Dahlias are divided into several different classes, such as the Cactus, Show, Decorative and Pompons.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

Cactus Dahlias look a little like single Chrysanthemums, that is, the flower heads are not solid but made up of fine single and twisted petals.

Mont Blanc—Pure white, full centers, long stiff stems. Clumps, 15c each.

Roland Von Berlin—Bright cardinal red; fine for cutting. Clumps, 15c each.

Hamlet—A large scarlet shading into crimson, very striking. Clumps, 15c each.
Florodora—Free bloomer, fine form, flowers large and of beautiful pure garnet. Clumps, 15c each.
Elsa—A fine free blooming pink and white. Clumps, 15c each.
Countess of Lonsdale—A fine yellow ground, suffused salmon red, tinged with violet. Clumps, 15c each.
Aegir—A bright vermillion crimson, unique, distinct form and fine bloomer. Clumps, 15c each.
Prince of Yellows—A profuse bloomer, flowers large and soft golden yellow. Clumps, 15c each.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

The decorative type is an intermediate sort between the Cactus type and the Show or Double Dahlia. They may be said to be half double. They are more largely used for cut flowers than any other sort and generally give more satisfaction.

Delice—A fine pure bright rose pink, of beautiful form and very popular sort as a cut flower. Clumps, 15c each.

Governor Wilson—Large bright cardinal red and profuse bloomer. Clumps, 15c each.

Admiral Togo—Bright wine red, margined with velvety maroon. Clumps, 15c each.

Crimson Giant—A large growing type producing immense flowers of rich glowing crimson. Clumps, 15c each.

Jack Rose—A fine crimson free bloomer and splendid for cutting. Clumps, 15c each.

Kings Pink—A splendid soft pink, fading into center with white. Clumps, 15c each.

Lyndhurst—An early free blooming sort of bright vermillion red, long stems and fine for cutting. Clumps, 15c each.

Minnie McCullough—A splendid golden yellow, tipped with bronzy red, long erect stems. Clumps, 15c each.

Nymphaea—A fine delicate suffused shrimp pink, good form and fine for cutting. Clumps, 15c each.

Princess Victoria Louise—A deep rich cerise red, free bloomer and fine for cutting. Clumps, 15c each.

Professor Mansfield—Yellow, red and white, blended together in a most pleasing combination. Clumps, 15c each.

Sylvia—A deep pink running to lighter shade of pink at centers; a fine sort for florists. Clumps, 15c each.

C. W. Bruton—A large clear canary yellow. The finest yellow sort for cutting. Clumps, 15c each.

Golden Wedding—The finest and largest yellow, free bloomer; flowers large, borne on long stems and very desirable for cut flowers or for showing. Clumps, 25c each.

SHOW DAHLIAS

Show Dahlias produce their flowers in a round ball-like formation, having the appearance of being very double.

Foster Barnes—A fine white of good size with pink centers, free bloomer and a desirable sort for cut flowers. Clumps, 15c each.

Wm. J. Stewart—A clear snow white, very faintly tinted with rose, petals quilled. Clumps, 15c each.

A. D. Livoni—A clear bright pink, quilled petals and largely used for cut flowers. Clumps, 15c each.

Arabella—Primrose pink, shaded and tipped with rose. Clumps, 15c each.

Bonton—A fine crimson of good form and a most desirable sort for cutting. Clumps, 15c each.

Miss Dodd—A large growing pure canary yellow, without markings. Clumps, 15c each.

Queen Victoria—A rich golden yellow, very distinct form and very showy. Clumps, 15c each.

Red Hussar—A cardinal red, borne on long stems, free bloomer and desirable sort for cutting. Clumps, 15c each.

White Swan—A fine pure showy white and very desirable for florists' use. Clumps, 15c each.

POMPON DAHLIAS

These are miniature forms of the Show and Fancy Dahlias. They are branching in habit, producing an endless profusion of small blooms in clusters and are very desirable for bouquets or making up into funeral designs. We can supply in mixed colors or separate colors, such as White, Pink, Yellow, Red, Variegated and Mixed shades of all colors. Strong clumps, 15c each.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS AND ROOTS Continued

Cannas Not every one appreciates the merit of a well grown Canna, and especially some particular good varieties. No plant is more easily grown and few stay in flower so long and if they are kept clean by removing the old or dead flowers, retain their beauty both for flowers and decorative use the entire summer. In our list will be found some especially desirable sorts and we have undertaken to classify them as to color, so the planter can select such sorts as will meet his approval.

YELLOW SORTS

Indiana—A tall growing sort, about six feet high; green leaves, flowers golden orange. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.
Italia—A tall orchid flowering type, about five feet high; petals crinkly, of clear yellow, overlaid irregularly with orange scarlet, very showy. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

Mrs. Kate Gray—Large flowering sort, about six feet high; flowers large wavy, soft orange color, shaded with carmine and dotted yellow throat; known as the handsomest orchid flowering sort. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

Richard Wallace—A green foliage sort, about four feet high; flowers rich canary yellow. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

PINK SHADED SORTS

Louise—Green foliage, about five feet high; flowers prominent and soft rose pink. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.
Martha Washington—A dwarf green foliage sort, about three feet high, broad handsome flowers of rosy pink color. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

Mlle. Berat—Green foliage, about four feet high; flowers deep rose pink. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

Rose Mawr—A dwarf green foliage sort, about three feet high, flowers rosy pink, mottled with rose and golden yellow at throat. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

Venus—Green foliage, about four and a half feet high, flowers rosy pink with mottled border of cream and yellow. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

RED SORTS

Louisiana—A tall growing sort, five to six feet high; flowers very prominent, large wavy and of bright scarlet color, very showy in center of bed. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

Madam Crozy—A dwarf green foliage sort, about two and a half feet high; flowers vermillion scarlet with narrow gilt edge markings. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

Premier—A dwarf about two and a half feet high; flowers crimson with yellow border. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

Jean Tissot—Tall sort, five feet high; flowers vermillion brilliant with orange shadings. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

Pennsylvania—A tall sort, five to six feet high; flowers orchid shaped, wavy, bright scarlet overlaid with orange. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

Queen Charlotte—A dwarf sort about two and a half feet high; flowers scarlet, with gilt edges. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

Tarrytown—A splendid half dwarf, about three and a half feet high; flowers crimson scarlet. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

FANCY AND BRONZED FOLIAGED SORTS

Wyoming—A tall bronzed leaf sort, about seven feet high; flowers bright orange. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

Shenandoah—A beautiful foliage sort, flowers rosy pink and borne in great clusters. The leaves are a rich ruby red, richly veined and tinted, the whole resembling some rich tropical plant. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

Grand Rogue—A tall sort, six to eight feet, leaves crinkly and handsome dark bronze, flowers dark red. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

King Humbert—An extra grand Canna, four to four and a half feet high. The foliage is a magnificent bronze, flowers large, prominent, orange scarlet, flaked carmine; a bed of this Canna is a most striking picture. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

Mt. Aetna—A dwarf bronze leaf sort about three feet high; flowers large and of splendid crimson color. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

Wm. Saunders—A dwarf bronze leaved sort, about two and a half feet high; flowers prominent, bright scarlet, foliage very dark. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

Tube Roses The Tube Rose has held its own in great popularity, owing to its elegance, gracefulness and delightful fragrance. There has been a great improvement in the plant, until now and we can offer a type of the double dwarf Excelsior Pearl that has no equal. Price, large selected bulbs, 25c per dozen.

Caladium Esculentum (*Or Elephants Ear*)—A well grown bed of Caladiums is a striking ornament to any front or back yard. They are also useful as pot plants grown as individuals. Their broad handsome shaped leaves gives a tropical effect that stays with you until the frost catches them.

We offer Bulbs in the following sizes:

5 to 7 inches around	.5c each; 50c per dozen
7 to 9 inches around	.75c each; 75c per dozen
9 to 11 inches around	.10c each; \$1.00 per dozen
11 to 12 inches around	.15c each; \$1.50 per dozen
12 inches and up, extra large	.25c each; \$2.50 per dozen

Double Paeonies Paeonies have always held that important place that they deserve among the hardy plants. They only require a rich, deep soil and a good supply of water during the growing season. The gorgeous effect produced during their blooming season is not equaled by any other flower. In planting only cover the crowns two inches deep.

We can supply the following choice varieties:

Queen Victoria—A good early pure white.

Humei—A beautiful rose-pink.

Louis Van Houtte—Brilliant crimson maroon of good size.

Edulis Superba—Violet, rose guard petals, centre mauve rose, with lighter edges.

Pomponia—Rosy mauve guard petals, primrose-yellow centre, changing to creamy white.

Victoria Tricolor—Guard petals delicate light rose, centre light salmon yellow.

Price of any of the above standard sorts, 35c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

One of each variety named for \$1.75. If bulbs are to be sent by mail, add to price 5c each for postage.

Cycas Revoluta (*Sago Palm*)—A handsome plant for the house or lawn, easily grown from the large bulbs or stems that are available in the early spring. We can furnish bulbs running from one to six pounds in weight. A fair size bulb will cost 25c, but we recommend the larger sizes that cost from 50c to 75c as more desirable for quick results and a big handsome plant within a few months after planting out.

Amaryllis Johnsoni A quick blooming handsome thing from their mammoth bulbs. Flowers large, trumpet shaped, deep crimson color, striped with white extending to base of each petal. Price bulbs: Each, 40c, by mail, postpaid.

Gloxinias Easily and quickly grown from bulbs and bear all summer. We offer choice sorts in mixed colors at 10c each.

Tuberous Rooted Begonias Easily grown from bulbs started in early spring and the array of color possible is wonderful. If taken care of properly, will last indefinitely.

Bulbs of Single Mixed—10c each. Double Mixed, 15c each.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We will issue in February a complete list of spring flowering bulbs and bedding plants.

This list will also include roses, ferns and a big line of decorative and ornamental plants. Write for this list before you buy.

BEDDING PLANTS

We have devoted the following two pages to bedding and flowering plants. We do this as a demand from our many customers who are not prepared to take care of the many small flower seed and give them that time and attention necessary to meet with prompt success the first season.

It should be understood by our customers that not all these plants listed are ready or available at the same time. A great many are ready in March, some not before April, while others are only to be had in May.

Now, every one should place their order in time, because we never have enough to go around. All orders will be booked and filled in plenty of time to set out in the different localities. Some insist on having their plants too early.

Who Pays the Freight—The prices quoted here for plants are not delivered prices; in other words, customers will be expected to pay their own express. All plants will be shipped in paper pots with the dirt around them, making it undesirable and impracticable to send by parcels post. In shipping in this manner, the plants are easily slipped out of the paper pots and transplanted in their own dirt.

Abutilon (*Flowering Maple*)—A green house shrub, hardy in the South, produces bell shaped flowers of many colors; grows three to four feet high and is a very desirable house plant. Plants from 3 inch pots, 30c each.

Ageratum—Easily grown from seed—see page 66. We offer good strong plants from 2 and 2½ inch pots at 5c each, or 50c per dozen.

Alyssum—See page 66 for description and growth from seed. We are offering good strong pot grown plants from 2½ and 3 inch pots.

Maritimum (*Sweet Alyssum*)—Strong plants from 2 and 2½ inch pots, 5c each; doz., 50c.

Carpet of Snow—2 to 2½ inch potted stuff, each, 5c; doz., 50c.

Alternanthera—A splendid decorative plant, grown for its beautiful and delicate like foliage, fine for borders. We offer good strong plants at 5c each; 50c per dozen.

Amaranthus—A class of ornamental annuals easily grown from seed—see full instructions page 66.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat)—We are growing some fine specimen plants of these and offer strong plants from 3 inch pots at 10c each, or 75c per dozen.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (*Boston or Japan Ivy*)—A wonderful climber, clinging to stone, brick or wooden walls or trees and when once established is a rapid grower. The foliage is rich olive green, but changes in the fall to crimson and scarlet. We strongly recommend it and can furnish good strong two year old plants at 15c each.

Asters—Most varieties of Asters are easily grown from seed—see page 66—but we are in position this season to supply plants of all the popular sorts and offer assorted or separate colors good strong transplanted plants at 40c per dozen.

Balsams (*Ladies Slipper, Touch-Me-Not, etc.*)—These popular annuals are easily grown from seed—see page 66 for complete list of sorts and cultivation. We are growing a quantity of plants, however, and offer strong plants from 2½ inch pots at 5c each.

Begonias—It is always better to buy the plants because seed are difficult to manage and for this reason we are offering a splendid list of varieties that will please.

Argenta Guttata—Grown principally for its foliage of rich green, spotted with silver. 2½ inch pots, 6c each; 3 inch, 8c each; 4 inch, 20c each.

Prima Donna—A splendid free flowering Begonia, handsome foliage, grows compact and spreading, and literally covered the entire year with pink blossoms. 3 inch pots, 8c each; 4 inch pots, 15c each.

Gracilis Luminosa—A fine pot Begonia, flowers dark scarlet, foliage reddish brown, free winter bloomer. Strong plants from 2½ inch pots, 10c each.

Rex Begonia—Grown for its curious and ornamental leaved foliage. Fine large plants, 25c each.

Saundersonii—A handsome bright waxy red, free flowering. 3 inch pots, 10c each.

Semperflorens Rosea—Free flowering rose color, dwarf sort and fine for borders. 3 inch pots, 10c each.

NOTE: We will have other Begonias in season. Write us your wants.

Caladium (*Fancy Leaved*)—We handle the bulbs of the large common Caladiums—see page 63 for prices. We handle only the plants of the fancy leaved sorts, so you can see just what you are buying. Fine large plants, 75c each.

Candytuft—This well known annual is easily grown from seed—see page 67 for full instruction. We offer plants of one splendid sort.

Empress—An extra large free flowering white sort. 2½ inch pots, 5c each.

Carnations—Some sorts easily grown from seed—see page 67—but we offer strong plants of fancy sorts, large flowering.

White and Pink—From 2½ inch pots, \$1.20 per dozen.

Celosia (*Cockscomb*)—These can be grown from seed in one season—see page 67 for further particulars. We offer plants of the two most popular sorts.

Coxcomb or Christata—2½ inch pots, 75c per dozen. **Plumosa or Princess Feather**—2½ inch pots, 75c per dozen.

Centaurea—See page 67 for seed. We only offer the perennial plant, *Gymnocarpa*, which is grown for its small white silvery leaves. Strong plants 75c per dozen.

Chrysanthemum—Those who wish to grow fine large flowers should buy their plants or propagate from cuttings.

White Chadwick, Early Snow, October Frost (white), Glory of Pacific (pink)—We offer some choice sorts as follows: *Chrysalora*, Yellow, Col. Appleton, Golden Chadwick.

Large plants at 75c per dozen.

Clematis Paniculata—A fine vine 15 to 20 feet high, bearing a profusion of fragrant white flowers. Strong plants, 15c each.

Cobaea Scandens—A rapid climber, can be grown from seed in one season—see page 71—but we offer strong pot plants at 75c per dozen.

Coleus—We don't advise any one to try to grow from seed. We can supply a great many varieties in this popular foliage plant.

Good strong plants at 75c per dozen. We don't advise the smaller plants.

Columbine (*Aquilegia*)—May be grown from seed—see page 67 for full particulars. We have good strong hardy plants to offer at \$1.00 per dozen.

Coreopsis (*Perennial Caliopsis*)—We advise our customers to buy plants of this hardy perennial; large yellow flowers, bloom all summer. Strong plants, \$1.00 per dozen.

Crotons—We offer a big assortment of these in pots.

Well grown, strong plants, 75c each.

Cuphea (*Cigar Plant*)—A fine pot plant producing small curious shaped red flowers all summer, in house or out doors.

Plants, 75c per dozen.

We advise our customers to buy the plants of the perennial sorts, such as the Shasta and the old-fashioned Bellis.

These, of course, can be grown from seed.

Shasta Daisy—Good strong pot grown plants from three inch pots, \$1.00 per dozen.

Bellis Perennis—Good strong field grown plants for 75c per dozen.

Ferns—We are in position to supply all the leading sorts, good strong pot, grown in any size wanted from 25c to \$1.50 each.

Sprengeri—A popular rapid growing fern, fine foliage, hardy and valuable as pot or house plant. Plants from 3 inch pots, 10c each; 4 to 4½ inch, 25c each; larger sizes from 75c to \$1.50 each.

Plumosus—Fine handsome foliage, fine cut, running or trailing in character; a splendid ornamental Fern. Plants from 3 inch pots, 10c each; 4 to 4½ inch, 25c; larger plants, 75c to \$1.50.

Boston Ferns—Well known decorative Fern, a fine house or porch plant. Small plants, 10c each; 3 inch pots, 15c each; 4 inch pots, 25c each; larger sizes, 75c to \$1.50 each.

Whitmani—Similar to Boston Fern, only dwarfier, leaves finer cut and wavy. Small plants, 10c each; 3 inch pots, 15c each; 4 inch pots, 25c each; large plants, 75c to \$1.50 each.

Assorted Ferns—We can supply assortments in those listed above. Also Springfield, Amerpholia and Sword Fern. Small plants, \$1.00 per dozen; 3 inch pots at \$1.50 per dozen; 4 inch pots for \$2.50 per dozen.

Forget-me-not (*Myosotis Alpestris*)—Easily grown from seed—see page 67. We offer strong pot grown plants at \$1.20 per dozen.

Fox Glove (*Digitalis*)—Hardy biennial, three to five feet high, showy plant for the flower garden, and we recommend the plants from 4 inch pots at \$1.00 per dozen.

Fuchsia—A splendid green house plant, hardy in doors in the South and can be grown out doors when given some shade. The splendid colors and shape of the bloom make them very popular. Plants, 2 inch pots, 75c per dozen; 3 inch pots, \$1.50 per dozen.

BEDDING PLANTS—Continued

Gaillardia Grandiflora Hardy perennial, flowers single, often three inches across with flat petals; color scarlet and orange. 3-in. pots, 10c each; dozen, \$1.00.

Geraniums We only offer the plants of this hardy perennial and our list embraces the best flowering sorts. For bedding purposes, pot plants, window and porch boxes, no flower is more popular. We offer two sizes, 3 and 4-inch pot stock in **Ivy**, **Red**, **Scarlet**, **Salmon**, **Pink** and **White**—3-in., each, 10c; dozen, 90c; 4-in., each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

Gloxinia We don't offer the seed of this splendid perennial potted plant, but we do offer some choice pot-grown plants of the finest mixed hybrids. 4 to 5-in. pots, each, 50c.

Golden Glow A very hardy perennial, height 3 to 4 feet, producing an enormous amount of splendid chrysanthemum-like yellow blooms, lasting all summer. Strong plants, each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

Heliotrope What we are offering in plants are pot-grown from the choicest strain of the blues. 2½-in. pots, each, 6c; dozen, 60c. For full information, description and price of seed, see page 68.

Hibiscus A hardy shrub-like plant three to four feet high, bearing immense red and various colored flowers, single and double, and most of them having a different color in the center of flower. Strong plants, each, 35c.

Hollyhocks We offer choice plants of the hardy perennial sorts, double white and pink. Strong plants from 3-inch pots, each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00. For complete description, annual sorts and price of seed, see page 68.

Ivy A class of hardy perennial climbers, useful for covering walls or unsightly places.

Parlor Ivy (German Ivy)—Very desirable trailer for hanging baskets, vases and house culture. Strong plants, each, 10c; dozen, 75c.

English Ivy—Fine for window boxes, covering walls, etc. Good strong plants, each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

Boston and Monk Ivy—See *Ampelopsis*, page 64.

Impatiens Sultani A splendid pot plant, producing almost continuously beautiful waxy-like, rose, carmine flowers. Strong plants from 3 to 4 inch pots, each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

Lantana We offer both seed and plants of this fine shrub-like plant, very desirable for bedding and pot plant. Colors, red, white, pink and yellow, also the trailing sort. Strong plants from 2-inch pots, each, 7c; dozen, 75c; 2½-inch pots, each, 8c; dozen, 90c; 3-inch pots, each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00. For seed and description, see page 68.

Lobelia For description and seed, see page 68. We offer the plants of some of the best sorts, as the surest way to get results the first season.

Crystal Palace—One of the finest blue; height, six inches. Strong plants from 2½-inch pots, each, 5c; dozen, 50c. 3-inch pots extra, each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

Trailing—A blue trailing sort, fine for baskets or boxes. Strong plants, 3½-inch, each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

White—Free flowering, desirable sort. 3-inch pots, each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

Larkspur For description and varieties from seed, see page 68.

Hybrids—We offer choice field grown plants of the choicest perennial, mixed hybrid sorts. From 3-inch pots, each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

Marigold For description and seed, see page 68. Strong plants from 2 to 2½-inch pots, each, 5c; dozen, 50c.

Maurandia For description and seed, see page 71, but those wanting plants can be supplied good strong plants from 2½-inch pots, each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

Mignonette Those wanting seed should refer to page 68, but we can furnish good strong plants from 2½-inch pots, each, 5c; dozen, 50c.

Moon Flower Those wanting seed or other types of Moon Flower or Morning Glories, should refer to page 71. Plants from 2-inch pots, each, 7c; dozen, 75c. 3-inch pots, each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00. Extra strong plants, each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

Nasturtium These are easily grown from seed and interested parties should refer to page 68, but we can supply good, strong plants of the fancy sorts at, each, 5c; dozen, 50c.

Pansies Those preferring to grow their own plants are directed to page 69 for full list of varieties. We can supply hard, field grown plants in bloom, all varieties, colors and shades, each, 5c; dozen, 50c.

Petunia Some sorts are easily grown from seed—see page 69—but inasmuch as some prefer to buy plants in bloom, we offer good, strong plants as follows:

Single Sorts—Plants from 2-inch pots, each, 5c; dozen, 50c. 2½ to 3-inch pots, each, 7c; dozen, 75c.

Double Sorts, Assorted Colors—Strong plants in bloom from 2½ to 3-inch pots, each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

Phlox Most varieties of Phlox are annuals and easily grown from seed—see page 69. We can supply field grown plants of the best perennial sorts. Medium plants, each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00. Extra choice plants one year old, each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

Pinks For description and a full list of varieties, see page 69. We can supply choice field grown plants of the best sorts. Medium size, each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00. Large clump plants, each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

Plumbago This shrub-like perennial is very desirable as pot plant, for window boxes and treated as a shrub. The flowers are borne in great clusters, height twelve to eighteen inches.

Capensis—Flowers blue, and bloom freely during spring and entire summer. Strong plants from 3-inch pots, each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

Capensis Alba—This variety is identical to Capensis except flowers pure white. Plants from 3-inch pots, each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

Pyrethrum (Golden Feather)—A showy and hardy perennial, foliage fern-like, flowers yellow, 6 to 8 inches high; fine for bedding or edging. Plants from 2-inch pots, each, 5c; dozen, 50c.

Salvia Splendens (Bonfire)—A compact growing sort, holding its flaming scarlet spikes of flowers a long time, height 2 to 3 feet. Plants from 2-inch pots, each, 5c; dozen, 50c. 3-inch pots, each, 10c; dozen, 75c.

Early Dwarf Zurich—An early dwarf Salvia, 12 to 15 inches high, grows erect and throws its slender spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers well above its handsome foliage. Plants from 2-inch pots, each, 5c; dozen, 50c.

Sedum (Stonecrop)—Known as Golden Moss, showy and useful plants for rock-work, edging, stone walls and carpet bedding. Flowers yellow. Plants, 10c; each; dozen, \$1.00.

Snap Dragon (Antirrhinum)—Some varieties are easily grown from seed and parties are referred to page 70 for complete description and varieties. Plants from 2-inch pots, each, 5c; dozen, 50c. 2½ to 3-inch pots, each, 10c; dozen, 75c.

Sweet William (Dianthus Barbatus)—An old-fashioned perennial of the pink family. We offer large field grown plants from 3-inch pots at 10c each; dozen, \$1.00.

Torenia A splendid annual about 10 inches high; flowers yellow, blue, purple and white in different shades, blooms all summer and fine for baskets, vases, window boxes, etc. Plants, each, 5c; dozen, 50c.

Thunbergia Can be grown from seed—see page 71. Fine climber, suitable for hanging baskets, trellises, etc. Flowers single, orange, nankeen, light yellow and white. Plants from 2½-inch pots, each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

Verbena Many sorts of Verbena are easily grown from seed—see page 70. We offer strong plants of the following: **White**, **Red**, **Pink**, **Blue** and **Purple**. From 2-inch pots, each, 5c; dozen, 50c. From 2½ to 3-inch pots, each, 7c; dozen, 75c.

Lemon Verbena—A splendid pot plant of handsome foliage; grown for the exceptional fragrance of its leaves, which last for a long time. Plants from 3-inch pots, 10c each; dozen, \$1.00.

Vinca (Periwinkle)—We also offer seed of Vinca—see page 70—but it is better to buy plants for a certainty.

Rosea—A handsome bushy plant with red flowers. Plants from 2½-inch pots, each, 7c; dozen, 75c.

Variegated—A handsome trailing plant of beautiful variegated foliage, green and white, flowers blue. Plants from 2½-inch pots, each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00. 3-inch pots, each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50. 4-inch pots, each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

Violets (Prince of Wales)—A large handsome single flowering Violet, rich violet color and very fragrant. Plants, each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

Wandering Jew (Tradescantia)—A well known trailing plant with green and variegated foliage, used largely for hanging baskets, porch and window boxes. Strong plants from 2 and 2½-inch pots, each, 5c; dozen, 50c.

Wistaria A rapid growing climber, perfectly hardy, producing early every spring enormous clusters of purple and white flowers. There is no limit to the height this plant will attain, if properly supported. An excellent plant to cover dead trees or an unsightly building. Strong plants, each, 25c.

Zinnia Easily grown from seed—see page 70 for full information. We have plants for those, however, who prefer quick results. Plants from 2 and 2½-inch pots, each, 5c; dozen, 50c.

FLOWER SEED

General Directions It is impossible in a seed catalogue, for lack of space, to go into the matter of cultural directions for all the different varieties of flower seeds, but a few general directions are here given, and where followed out, reasonably good results may be expected. Nearly all flower seed are very small and should be planted in fine soil, covered very lightly—never over a quarter of an inch—and the soil should be pressed on the seed to bring the fine soil in close contact in order to keep the tiny germ from drying out. It is necessary to keep uniform moisture, not too wet or dry, that the young germ may take hold of the soil. It is desirable in most cases to sow seed in shallow boxes of fine sifted soil so they can be protected from excesses of cold and heat, and then after plants have become hard and the proper size, may be transplanted to their permanent situation. One should keep in mind constantly the positive necessity for frequent workings and waterings when found necessary. By planting in boxes, you are able to plant much earlier and thus be able to produce flowers the first season from nearly all perennials. All vine seeds are to be found on page 71.

NOTE—All plants or bedding stock are shown on pages 64 and 65; Bulbs and Roots, pages 62 and 63.

Acroclinium (*Everlasting*)—An annual about a foot and a half high, producing white and rose colored double daisy-like flowers which are cut and dried for winter bouquets and wreaths, known as Immortelles **Mixed**, Pkt., 5c.

Ageratum A splendid little annual of bushy habit, ten to eighteen inches high, producing feathery-like flowers in clusters of fine clear blue; a choice plant for bedding, bordering and for bouquets. **Mixed**, Pkt., 5c.

NOTE—Plants of Ageratum supplied in season—see page 64.

Alyssum A popular little plant for bedding and pot culture, on account of its almost continuous blooming period.

Sweet (*Maritimum*)—A fragrant annual eight to ten inches high, spreading in character, covering itself with clusters of pure white flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Little Gem (*Carpet of Snow*)—A very dwarf type of Alyssum about six to eight inches high, producing compact masses of splendid white flowers. Fine for edging and borders. Pkt., 5c.

NOTE—Alyssum plants supplied in season—see page 65.

Amaranthus A class of annuals grown for their brilliant foliage effect. Fine for borders and group effects.

Tricolor (*Joseph's Coat*)—A fine annual foliage plant, colors red, yellow and green. Pkt., 5c.

NOTE—Plants supplied in season—see page 64.

Ampelopsis—See plants page 64.

Antirrhinum—See Snapdragon, page 70. Pkt., 5c.

NOTE—Plants of Snapdragon supplied in season—see page 65.

Aquilegia—See Columbine, page 67.

Arctotis—See daisies, page 67.

Asters One of the most satisfactory and profitable annuals grown. Quantities are annually grown for their commercial bloom, which meet with ready sale in the flower markets. They are easily grown and their long duration of bloom makes them very popular as a bedding plant or for cutting. Seed may be planted out doors as soon as soil is warm or if very early flowers are wanted the seed may be started in hot beds, in the house or any warm situation and plants transplanted when it gets warm. In the South, if Asters are slightly shaded it will be found desirable. This is easily accomplished by planting a row of corn and then a row of Asters and so on.

NOTE—We can supply plants in season—see page 64.

Queen of the Market—This is an early and splendid type of Asters for cutting, because branching in habit, profuse bloomers; colors white, pink, deep rose, light blue, dark blue, violet and crimson. Plants grow about eighteen inches high, flower stems ten to fifteen inches, flowers double medium size. **Mixed**—Pkt., 10c.

Victoria—Plants about eighteen inches high, flowers large, three inches across or more; petals broad, thick, outward curve, regularly overlapping. Colors white, lavender, rose, violet, deep red and blue. **Mixed**—Pkt., 10c.

Crego Giant Pink—A vigorous branching sort, long stems, flowers shell pink, large, petals long curled and twisted. Pkt., 15c.

Crego Giant White—The same type as Crego Pink, only flowers are pure white. Pkt., 15c.

Mikado Pink—A branching sort, about two feet high; flowers large white, fading into rose and lavender. Pkt., 15c.

Giant Comet—A late branching sort, about two feet high. Flowers large, petals long, recurved and twisted near center. Pkt., 15c.

Truffauts Perfection Peony Flowered—A medium early sort, about two feet high; stems long, petals curved upward and inward. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

Simples Branching—A popular branching sort about two feet high, medium late; flowers large double. One of the most desirable sorts for cutting or commercial use. **Mixed Colors**—Pkt., 10c. **White**—Pkt., 10c. **Light Pink**—Pkt., 10c. **Lavender**—Pkt., 10c. **Dark Purple**—Pkt., 10c. **Fine Mixed**—A general mixture of all the common sorts. Pkt., 5c.

Bachelors Button—See Centaurea.

Balloon Vine—See page 71. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam Apple—See page 71. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam Pear—See page 71. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam (*Touch-Me-Not, Ladies Slipper*)—Hardy annuals, easily grown; height one to two feet, producing an abundance of brilliant double rose-like flowers, thickly studded on the branches of the erect growing plants. The individual flowers, often two inches across, are carried on very short stems and are easily broken off. The colors vary from white, spotted, crimson, lilac and rose. A fine pot plant and very desirable for porch or window boxes.

Double Solferino—Flowers white, streaked and spotted with lilac and red. Pkt., 5c.

Double Camellia Mixed—An extra fine double, white, blotched with various colors. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Mixed—A choice mixture of double dwarf sorts about one foot high. Pkt., 5c.

Tall Mixed—A choice mixture two feet high embracing only finest colors. Pkt., 5c.

NOTE: We can supply plants of Balsam in season—See page 64.

Begonia We do not attempt to handle the seed, as too uncertain, but we do furnish a fine line of Begonia plants in season—see page 64.

California Poppy—See poppies, page 69.

Calendula—See Marigold, page 68. Pkt., 5c.

Canary Bird Flower—See page 71. Pkt., 5c.

Calliopsis or Coreopsis A desirable plant for bedding or borders, producing the entire season a wealth of bright flowers. The seed may be started in the house and transplanted where very early bloom is wanted or can be sown in open as soon as soil is warm.

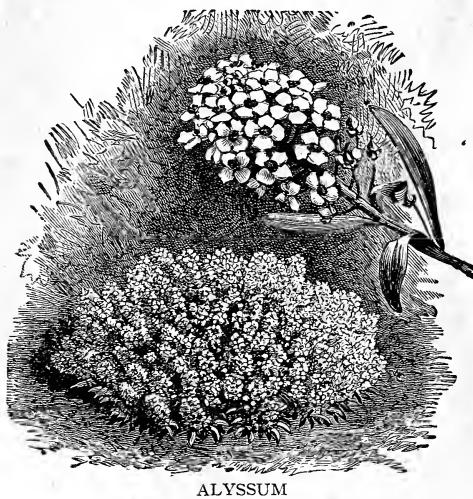
Coreopsis Tinctoria—A choice mixture of annuals, two to three feet high, very hardy, producing quantities of brilliant colored flowers, single, varying in color from yellow to deep brown. The bloom is borne on long graceful stems, making them desirable for cutting or decorative purposes. Pkt., 5c.

Candytuft (*Iberis*)—A class of hardy annuals easily grown and much prized for bedding, mass growing and splendid for cutting and bouquets. The plants are branching in character, foot to foot and a half high, bearing their single blooms of many colors on graceful clear stems. **White**—Pkt., 5c. **Fine Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

Rocket (Giant Empress)—A large pure white, fine trusses of splendid flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Fragrant—Flowers sweet scented, foliage fine cut. Pkt., 5c.

NOTE: We can also supply plants in season—see page 64.



ALYSSUM

FLOWER SEED—Continued

Canna Parties desiring flowers the first season should purchase roots. Our Canna root list on page 63, embraces some of the finest sorts grown. It is possible, however, to bloom Canna from seed in one season if the seed be planted early in a warm place and transplanted when three to four inches high. The seed are hard and germinate slowly. Soaking the seed over night in warm water will hasten germination.

Large Flowering Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Canterbury Bell (*Campanula Medium*)—This is a hardy herbaceous plant in the South, a biennial; so if seed are sown in open ground in spring or early fall, will bloom at its best the following spring. It is possible to bloom the plant the first season by sowing seed early in hot bed or other warm place and grow on until April and then set out in open. The plant grows three to four feet high, producing long stems of bell or saucer shaped flowers, colors ranging to white, violet, rose, lilac and blue. **Double Mixed**—Pkt., 5c. **Single Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

Carnation (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*)—Without doubt, one of the most popular flower in cultivation not excepting the rose. The large fancy sorts seen in the florists' shops are grown from plants propagated from cuttings. We are able to supply such plants in season—see page 64. One can grow Carnations, however, from seed and while they are not as large as the fancy sorts grown in greenhouses, they are more fragrant, easily grown and last indefinitely. Seed may be sown in open ground in spring, cultivate well, or can be sown in early fall and will afford the following spring an abundance of bloom. It is permissible to sow seed in hot beds or warm situations early, grow on until April and then set in open. Some flowers will be made the first season, but the second season will be at their best.

Choice Double Mixed—This mixture is made up from choice colors and types. Pkt., 10c.

Marguerite—This old fashioned sweet scented Carnation is easily and quickly grown from seed. The seed may be sown in open ground as late as April and will commence to bloom by August. It is an annual, flowers large double, fringed and appear in many colors. It makes a splendid bedding plant, and for cutting for house decoration or bouquets is unsurpassed. If one can start the seed early in hot beds or house and transplant in April, flowers can be had much earlier.

Fine Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

NOTE: For Carnation plants, see page 64.

Castor Bean (*Ricinus*)—An annual, tall decorative plant, six to fifteen feet high. Some varieties produce large palm-like leaves of various colors, such as green, brown, bronze, and long spikes of red and green prickly seed pods. It is astonishing the size this plant attains in a single season in rich ground.

Zanzibarensis—The largest and showiest sort; leaves very large, ranging in color from green to deep bronze. Seed and pods large and of beautiful color. Pkt., 5c.

Mixed—A choice mixture of decorative sorts. Pkt., 5c.

Celosia (*Cockscomb*)—A class of annuals grown for their decorative foliage and curious formation of flower heads. Very desirable for pot culture and for their brilliant red effect in beds and borders.

Dwarf Mixed—Pkt., 5c. Plants supplied in season—see page 64.

Centaurea Varieties listed here are all annuals and are grown for their splendid, hardy flowering qualities. We are able to supply the plants of the decorative sort, *Gymnocarpa*, the well known *Dusty Miller*—see page 64.

Cyanus (*Bachelor's Button, Corn Flower*)—Hardy annual, one to two feet high, flowers blue, purple, white and pink. **Single Mixed**—Pkt., 5c. **Double Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

Marguerite—Sweet scented annual, eighteen inches high; white flowers, borne on long stems. Pkt., 5c.

Imperialis—Known also as Sweet Sultan, flowers large and range through white, rose, lilac, purple and yellow. Annual, about a foot and a half high. Pkt., 5c.

Chrysanthemum The large fancy sorts are not generally produced from seed but from roots and cuttings. We can supply plants in season of the fancy sorts. See page 64.

Annual Mixed—The mixture we offer embraces all the best named sorts including colors white, yellow, pink, purple, both single and double mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Clematis—See plants, page 64.

Cobaea Scandens—See page 71 for seed and page 64 for plants.

Coleus One of the most popular decorative plants grown either as bedding plant or for pot culture. We advise our customers to buy plants which we can furnish in season. (See page 64.) We can also supply seed, but it's difficult to get them to grow except in a green house and where planted by an expert. **Finest Hybrids Mixed**—Pkt., 25c.

Columbine (*Aquilegia*)—A hardy herbaceous perennial, two to three feet high. Sow seed in spring or fall to secure bloom the following spring. Flowers of peculiar pendant shaped, beautifully formed with spurs; colors blue, white, red, yellow and purple. **Double Mixed**—Pkt., 5c. Plants supplied in season—see page 64.

Cosmos A splendid rapid growing annual four to six feet high with feathery-like foliage, flowering in autumn in great profusion. Colors white, red, rose and pink. The flowers resembling a single Dahlia are borne on long stems, making them desirable for cutting.

Giant Mixed—Pkt., 5c. **Early Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

Cypress Vine—See page 71. Pkt., 5c.

Dahlia—See page 62 for roots.

Daisies There are several different types of Daisies, most of which are hardy perennials and require almost a year after sowing to secure bloom. It is a most popular flower for bedding or growing for cutting, and are very lasting where cut and put into water.

Shasta Daisy—The largest and most popular sort, grown to a great extent for cut flowers. Their large white flowers with dark centers make a striking effect. Pkt., 15c. We recommend our customers to buy plants—see page 64.

Bellis Perennis—The old-fashioned small, popular Daisy. Fine for beds, borders and cutting. This sort will flower the first season from seed if started very early in hot beds or warm places and transplanted in April. **Double Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

NOTE: We can supply plants in season—see page 64.

Arctotis (*African Daisy*)—An annual easily grown from seed, plants form a bush two to three feet across; foliage deeply cut and silvery white. Flowers silvery white, sky blue eye surrounded by narrow yellow zone with under part of petals lilac blue. Pkt., 5c.

Datura A large branching annual producing single and double flowers, trumpet-shaped and sweet scented; colors white and yellow. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

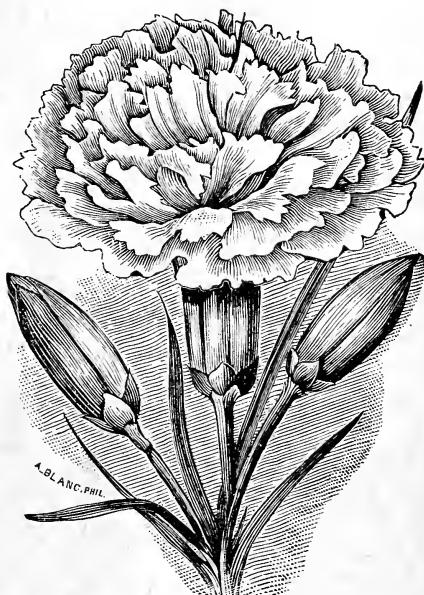
Forget-Me-Not (*Myosotis*)—A hardy perennial, blooming first year from seed when sown early; flowers blue, five petalled, borne in clusters and very effective as border plant. Pkt., 5c. Plants supplied in season—see page 64.

Fuchsia—See plants, page 64.

Four o'Clock (*Marvel of Peru*)—Hardy annuals two to three feet high, forming great bushes of many colored flowers that open about four o'clock and close the next morning. **Fine Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

Foxglove, Digitalis A hardy biennial blooming the second year after seeding. Sow in spring or fall for blooms following spring. Height three to five feet, flowers long bell shaped; colors include white, lavender and rose. **Fine Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

NOTE: Plants supplied in season—see page 64.



CARNATION

FLOWER SEED—Continued

Gaillardia (*Blanket Flower*)—A hardy class of both annuals and perennials, all of which produce flowers the first year from seed, when planted early. They are largely used for bedding and bordering and are very showy when grown in mass. The flower is very large, two or more inches across, borne on long, slender stems well above the foliage, resembling sun-flower, making it an excellent flower for cutting for bouquets, etc.

Picta—Plants are one to two feet high, flowers single of crimson and yellow color. Pkt., 5c.

Picta Lorenziana—Plants two feet or more in height, flowers double; colors sulphur, orange, claret and amaranth. When sown early commences to bloom in June and continues until frost. Pkt., 5c.

NOTE: We can supply plants in season—see page 64.

Globe Amaranth (*Gomphrena Globosa*)—Plants about eighteen inches tall, producing small globe shape flowers of many colors which may be cut, dried, and retain their color for a long time; known in many localities as Bachelor's Buttons. Pkt., 5c.

Gypsophila (*Babies Breath*)—Plants about one to two feet high, hardy annual, producing small star shaped flowers, very delicate in effect and texture and largely used in rock work and for edging bouquets. Pkt., 5c.

Elegans Mixed—A hardy annual about eighteen inches tall, producing delicate white and rose pink flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Helichrysum (*Everlasting*)—A hardy annual, producing large double heads in various shapes; colors yellow, scarlet, etc.; used for cutting and dryings to make winter bouquets and wreaths. Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Heliotrope—A hardy perennial from one to two feet tall, producing flower from seed in one season. The plant is used largely for bedding, window boxes and as potted plant. It is appreciated for its sweet scented blue flowers produced in clusters. We can also supply plants in season—see page 64. Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Hibiscus Africanus—A splendid annual about two feet high of beautiful foliage, flowers saucer shaped, two to three inches across; colors light yellow with dark purple center. Pkt., 5c.

NOTE: We can also supply plants in season—see page 64.

Hollyhock (*Althea Rosea*)—The finest Hollyhocks are perennials and rarely bloom the first year from seed sown in spring. The proper time to sow seed is in early fall—these will withstand winter and bloom the following spring and summer. We can supply plants in season—see page 64. These plants grow from four to six feet high and are literally studded with rosette like flowers on the main stalk; colors ranging deep yellow, red, white, rose and pink.

Choice Mixed Double—This is our best mixture of the largest flowering sorts. Pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed—A splendid mixture of the standard sorts. Pkt., 5c.

Ice Plant—A tender trailing annual, beautiful foliage, flowers white; a splendid plant for hanging baskets, rock work, edgings and window boxes. Pkt., 5c.

Job's Tears (*Coix Lachryma*)—An ornamental grass three feet high, grown for its curious slate colored seeds, which are made into strings of beads. Pkt., 5c.

Kochia Trichophylla (*Mexican Fire Bush, Summer Cypress, etc.*)—A hardy annual, two to three feet tall, a quick growing foliage or hedge plant, fine as mass, bright green color and when autumn approaches quantities of small flowers make their appearance and the entire plant or bush takes on a wonderful deep fiery red tinge. Pkt., 5c.

Lantana—A perennial about two feet high of the character of a shrub. Seed should be sown very early in boxes or under glass and transplant in April or May. The flowers are single, fragrant, produced in clusters like Heliotrope, changeable in color, followed by green berries that finally turn to a deep blue. A most desirable bedding or pot plant.

French Hybrids Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

NOTE: We can also furnish plants in season—see page 65.



NASTURTIUMS

Ruby—A dwarf sort, producing coppery-red flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Machet—A dwarf sort, very desirable for pot culture.

Sweet Mignonette—A very sweet scented large flowering sort, color light yellowish white. Pkt., 5c.

NOTE: Can supply plants in season—see page 65.

Mourning Bride—Hardy annuals, about foot and a half high or more. Fine for beds, borders or cutting. Colors range from white to dark maroon. Pkt., 5c.

Nasturtium—One of the most popular flowers grown for bedding, borders, and the trailing sorts are splendid for window boxes. When bunched make a fine effect in bouquets. NOTE: Plants supplied in season—see page 65.

Empress of India—Deep crimson, dark foliage. Pkt., 5c. **King Theodore**—Very dark black, velvety. Pkt., 5c.

Rose—Beautiful primrose color. Pkt., 5c. **Golden King**—Large, fine yellow. Pkt., 5c.

Madam Gunther—Fine mixed hybrids. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Mixed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Tall Mixed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4-lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

FLOWER SEED—Continued

Pansies There is no finer bedding plant than pansy, but few people know how to grow them from seed. None of the choice sorts can be planted in the spring and expect blooms the same season. The proper time to plant pansies in the South undoubtedly is in August and September, right out in the open; no danger of the winter killing them. Sow seed on a well prepared bed not too thick and let them stay there until February or March, then lift plants and set them wherever wanted. They commence to bloom in March and April and continue until very hot weather. We are able to supply plants in season (see page 65). We cannot always supply the plants in the separate colors, but what we do send will give the most critical, absolute satisfaction.



PANSIES

Yellow with Black Eye—A showy yellow with black eye, a very striking sort. Pkt., 10c.

White with Purple Eye—One of the most popular giant pansies. Pkt., 10c.

Victoria—A large dark purple sort. Pkt., 10c.

Phlox We sell two different types of phlox. One, the hardy perennial of which we advise our customers to buy the plants of which we offer for sale in season (see page 65); and the regular annual, which is easily grown from the seed. Phlox is one of the most handsome and useful bedding plants to be found in the flower garden. They are useful for cutting for bouquets, suitable as pot plants, for bedding and for borders. The flowers, which are borne in clusters of round or star shape, continue to come throughout the season and nearly every imaginable color is to be found.

Choice Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Petunias Petunias are both annuals and perennials in the South. They bloom the first year from seed when planted early in hot beds or in boxes confined to the house. It is always best to sow your seed early in a protected place and transplant when the weather gets warm. It is undoubtedly one of the most popular of bedding plants and is used to a great extent for window and porch boxes. The plants grow about one and a half to two feet high and their duration of bright bloom extends throughout the year and where taken in the house, continue to bloom into the winter months. The color of the flower ranges from white to red, purple, striped and blotched. The double sorts are scarce and rare and don't always come true, hence the high price of both the seed and plants of the double.

Plants supplied in season (see page 65).

Striped and Blotched—Handsome singles, including many shades of striped and blotched. Pkt., 5c.

Fine Mixed—This mixture contains all the single colors and will please. Pkt., 5c.

Large Flowered Mixed—This mixture embraces all the colors in the large, flowering type. Pkt., 10c.

Pinks (*Dianthus*) Most pinks may be treated in the South both as annuals and perennials. It is best to sow seed early in boxes, where the young plants can be protected from severe cold and transplant in April six to eight inches apart, or the seed may be sown in early fall in the open, where they will make sufficient growth by cold weather to withstand the Southern winters and will commence to bloom very early in spring. Pinks both single and double, are well adapted for beds, borders or porch boxes and are without doubt one of the most satisfactory plants that can be grown. The flowers of many colors and shades are borne on stems eight to twelve inches long, making them suitable for cutting and will last longer in a vase of water than most any other flower.

We can supply plants of hardy pinks in season. (See page 65.)

Hedgewigs Single Mixed—A choice mixture of single varieties, dwarf in habit and free flowering. Pkt., 5c.

Double Diadem Mixed—A choice mixture of double sorts, colors crimson, purple to almost black. Pkt., 5c.

Double Japan Mixed—Flowers very double and fringed, colors white, rose, lilac, carmine, crimson, scarlet, purple, brown spotted and striped. A bed of these old fashioned pinks are a constant joy the year around. Pkt., 5c.

Double China Mixed—A choice mixture of double pinks; colors white, red, purple, splotched with many shades. The markings on some sorts are difficult to describe. Pkt., 5c.

Poppies Some sorts are annuals and some perennials, but all the sorts on our list are annuals except Orientale. Poppies are easily grown and the seed should be planted where they are to stand as the annuals do not bear transplanting.

Shirley—Plant grows about two feet tall, producing over a long season large flowers of silky texture, ranging in colors to white, pink, rose, scarlet and deep red. A fine sort for cutting. Pkt., 5c.

Tulip Flowered—Flowers single tulip shaped, bright scarlet color, with black spot at base of each petal. Pkt., 5c.

Carnation, Double Mixed—Plants produce large double fringed flowers, colors white, rose, pink, red, etc. Pkt., 5c.

Choice Mixed—This is a mixture embracing all the different varieties both single and double. Pkt., 5c.

California (Eschscholtzia)—Plant grows about eighteen inches high, producing an enormous amount of saucer shaped flowers throughout the summer, colors yellow, white, scarlet, and orange. Mixed, Pkt., 5c.

Orientale—Perennial, height two feet, flowers single, unusually large, color orange red with base of petals bluish black. Pkt., 5c

Non Plus Ultra Mixture—This is a mixture we prepare from the choice named sorts. All really show flowers and should please the most critical. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Trimardeau Mixture—The Trimardeau type is always characterized by their immense size and perfect outstanding shape, containing five prominent petals to the bloom. Our mixture contains all the popular colors. Pkt., 5c.

Gold Margined—A dark red, bordered and tinged with golden yellow. Pkt., 10c.

King of the Blacks—A large, very dark sort, almost black. Pkt., 10c.

Pure Yellow—Large deep lemon yellow. Pkt., 10c.

Variegated and Striped—A very showy sort striped in various colors. Pkt., 10c.

Violet White Edged—Violet color, edged with white. A very striking appearance. Pkt., 10c.

White—A pure white, large flowering sort. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed—A general mixture of early flowering sorts. Pkt., 5c.

Emperor William—A fine, showy, metallic blue. Pkt., 10c.

Lord Beaconsfield—A large, violet, purple shaded or edged with white. Pkt., 10c.

Azur Blue—A true blue of fine form. Pkt., 10c.

Candidissima—One of the finest pure whites. Pkt., 10c.



PETUNIAS

FLOWER SEED—Continued

Portulacca This old-fashioned flower is sometimes called Rose Moss, and is used a great deal for edgings, window boxes, hanging baskets, etc. The plants bear small cup shaped flowers throughout the season and are of many shades, such as red, white, pink, orange, yellow striped, etc. Tender annuals, eight to ten inches high. Sow in open ground after frosts are passed.

Single Mixed—Covering all leading sorts and colors. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed—A choice mixture of white, red and orange. Pkt., 5c.

Primrose, Evening (*Oenothera*)—Hardy perennials producing an abundance of flowers during the evenings, yellow and white.

Acaulis Alba (*Low White Evening*)—A hardy perennial, low growing, produces large white flowers turning to pink. Pkt., 5c.

Lamarckiana (*Showy Evening*)—Hardy perennial, producing large showy yellow flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Rhodanthe An annual everlasting flower; blooms bell shaped, rose color, golden center. Blooms should be gathered before fully ripe and dried in shade. Pkt., 5c.

Salpiglossis An annual about two feet high, producing a wonderful array of funnel shaped flowers of scarlet yellow, blue, buff and purple. Blooms in latter part of summer and autumn. Pkt., Mixed, 5c.

Salvia (*Flowering Sage*)—One of the most popular decorative and flowering bedding plants in the country and is largely cultivated in pots, also as a house plant. They are profuse bloomers on long spikes above the foliage, the flowers being of very red. The plants are easily propagated from cuttings as well as seed. Seed can be sown outside when soil gets warm or can be started in house or hot bed. We can supply plants in season—see page 65. Price seed, Pkt., 10c.

Scarlet Flax (*Linum Grandiflorum Rubrum*)—A hardy annual about eighteen inches high, bearing bright red single flowers, saucer shaped, with black center. Pkt., 5c.

Sensitive Plant (*Mimosa Pudica*)—A tender annual about eighteen inches high, bearing globular heads of pink flowers. A curious thing about the plant is its tendency to close its petals when touched. Pkt., 5c.

Snap Dragon (*Antirrhinum*)—This popular plant may be considered both annual and perennial. It blooms the first year from seed, grows from one and a half to two feet high, producing fine, long spikes above its foliage, fine for cutting. The flowers are tubular shape, ranging in color from white and yellow, crimson yellow and white, violet and white, etc. Seed ought to be sown very early in house and transplant as soon as warm weather comes. For early flowers, sow in fall and protect from cold by mulching the ground. It is not often they get killed by cold in the South. We can supply plants in season—see page 65. Pkt., Fine Mixed, 5c.

Stocks (*Matthiola*)—This is an annual in the South, about one and a half to two feet, and makes a fine plant for bedding, edging or bordering. The foliage is splendid, flowers borne on long spikes, double rosette shape and a wide range of color.

Early Flowering Mixed—A choice mixture of the early flowering sorts. Pkt., 5c.

Double German Ten Weeks—One of the finest sorts for cutting, flowers fragrant and ranging in color from white, red, purple and lavender. Mixed Pkt., 5c.

Brompton Mixed—This is a late type of Stocks, flowering in the fall; characterized by their bushy growth and handsome, large flowers. Mixed Pkt., 10c.

Sunflower (*Helianthus*)—An easily grown annual, blooming early and lasting almost throughout the entire season. They are valuable plants for the garden and are used largely for hiding unsightly places and also for cutting for decorations. The seed of some sorts are grown to a great extent for poultry feed.

Stella—A dwarf growing sort, about three feet, branching and spreading, producing an abundance of flowers, yellow color, with black center. Pkt., 5c.

Double Chrysanthemum—A tall growing sort, flowers very large, pure yellow, chrysanthemum shaped, very double and bloom all summer. Pkt., 5c.

Globusus Fistulosus (*Globe, or Dahlia Sunflower*)—A large double sort, five to six feet tall, flowers six to eight inches across and of pure bright yellow. Pkt., 5c.

Sweet William (*Dianthus Barbatus*)—One of the most popular perennials in the South. To get blooms the first season, one should buy plants or sow seed in fall of year and give slight protection during winter when plants are small. When once started will last almost indefinitely, although it's best to divide up the old clumps every season and replant. The flowers are of many colors and borne on stiff stems in clusters. The colors of the flower run white, rose, lilac, red, carmine, crimson and maroon. We can supply plants in season—see page 65. **Fine Mixed**—Pkt., 5c. **Double Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

Verbena One of the most popular annuals grown as a bedding plant. Fine for borders and window boxes and blooms the entire season. The flowers are borne in clusters, two to three inches across, each cluster containing a dozen or more single flowers of a wide range of colors.

NOTE: We can supply plants in season—see page 65.

Fine Mixed—Pkt., 5c. **Extra Choice Mixed**—Pkt., 10c.

Vinca (*Periwinkle*)—This is a perennial but will flower the first season from seed if started early, but we can supply plants to those who prefer and of the choicest sort. (See page 65.) This is a bushy plant with splendid foliage, producing a round, single flower; colors white, rose, crimson and white with red center. It is one of the popular bedding plants and is used for walks and borders. Mixed Pkt., 5c. Plants supplied—see page 65.

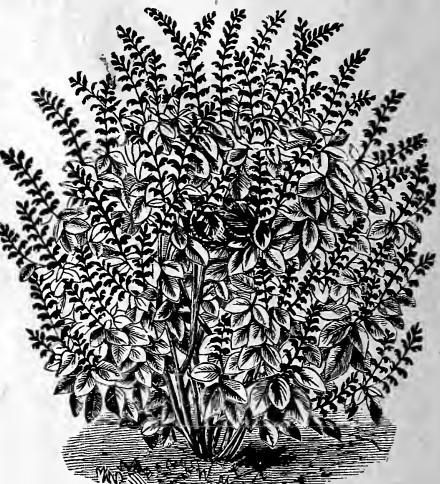
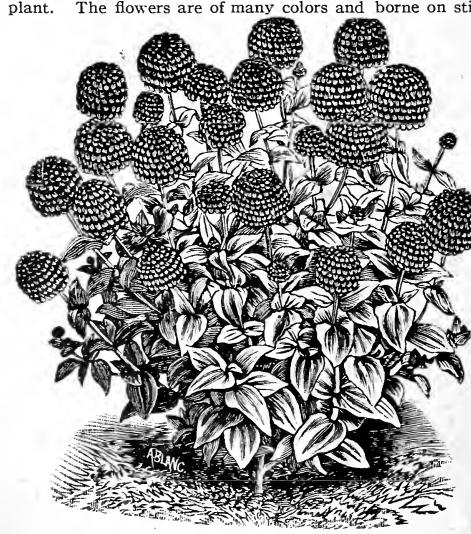
Wall Flower This is a perennial or biennial but will flower the first season from seed when started early and transplanted. The plants grow about a foot and a half high and produce long spikes of flowers very desirable for cuttings. It makes a fine house plant, blooming all winter.

Early Brown—An early flowering single sort, flowers brownish red. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed—A choice mixture of perfectly double sorts, fragrant and combining the colors orange, purple and chocolate. Pkt., 10c.

Zinnia One of the most hardy annuals and most easily grown of all the flowers. They commence to bloom early and last until heavy frost, requiring less attention than any flower. Their gorgeous and brilliant colors make them a universal favorite for beds and borders. We can supply them in yellow, scarlet, red, magenta, orange, white, purple, striped and a general mixture. Pkt., 5c.

NOTE: We can also supply plants in season. Mixed colors—see page 65.



CLIMBERS OR SHADE VINES

We have devoted this page to seeds producing vines as a matter of convenience to our customers, who sometimes have difficulty in finding what they want by wading through the flower seed section. All vines listed on this page will be found adaptable to the Southern climate.

Moon Flower A rapid grower in the South, often attaining a height of thirty to forty feet in a single season. The foliage is large and handsome, the flowers large, pure white, opening in the evening, remaining open all night and close by 10 o'clock the following morning. The seeds are slow to germinate and should be started in the house and transplanted where wanted after danger of frost is over. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 35c. Plants supplied in season—see page 65.

Morning Glory In our list that follows will be found varieties of real merit. There is nothing more suitable for covering harbors, porches, fences, old trees, in fact, any place where vines are suggested. The strains we offer are of many varied and brilliant colors. Sow seed when the soil gets warm and provide supports promptly when vines commence to run.

Giant Japanese—This variety makes a grand vine. The foliage is green and variegated, the flower very large, colors red, blue, white, striped and splotched. Mixed, Pkt., 5c.

Brazilian Morning Glory—This is a tremendous grower, large foliage, very much like the Moonflower, only the blossom is a splendid color of blue; an exceedingly handsome plant. Pkt., 10c.

Common Mixed—This is a finely blended mixture of white, striped, red and blue, and will meet the most exacting demand. Pkt., 5c.

Morning Glory Snow Fairy—An early flowering Morning Glory, having a curious single blossom in the center of a large white double flower of tassel-like formation; a handsome and wonderful novelty. Pkt., 15c.

Cardinal Climber—A quick growing, tall climber, leaves shaped like Japanese Maple, the whole vine being covered with beautiful scarlet flowers. A recent novelty of merit. Pkt., 15c.

Momordica These graceful vines, commonly called Balsams, bear small yellow blossoms, followed by curious shaped fruits which are very ornamental.

Balsam Pear (Charantia)—The fruit of the Balsam Pear is green, shaped like a pear, changing to bright red and then bursts open, showing its brilliant-colored seed. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam Apple (Balsamina)—Graceful vine, bearing small round green striped fruit, later turning scarlet in color. Pkt., 5c.

Gourds The Gourds listed here are not only most all ornamental, but make splendid shade vines and the fruits of all are very useful.

Knob-Kerrie—Fruits green and yellow, shape round with very long handles. Pkt., 10c.

Calabash—A vigorous grower, producing curious shaped Pipe Gourds. Pkt., 10c.

Dish Cloth—A splendid ornamental vine and the fruit produces in its interior a useful wash rag. Pkt., 5c.

Japanese Nest Egg—A small valuable Gourd, used as nest egg. Pkt., 5c.

Hercules Club—A long, straight Gourd, about four feet. Pkt., 5c.

Sugar Trough—Pkt., 5c. **Dipper**—Pkt., 5c.

Wild Cucumber A very rapidly growing vine, reaching thirty to forty feet; flowers small white, blooming all the summer. Pkt., 5c.

Balloon Vine (Love in a Puff)—A small graceful climber, producing an abundance of small white flowers, followed by prominent curious shaped seed pod. Pkt., 5c.

Canary Bird Flower A delicate climber, fringed foliage and attractive yellow flowers.

Pkt., 5c.

Cobaea Scandens (Mexican Climber)—This plant may be said to be a perennial in the South, growing about thirty feet in a season. The foliage is splendid and the plant bears an abundance of large bell shaped flowers of a rich blue color. Pkt., 5c.

Can also supply plants in season—see page 64.

Cypress Vine The Cypress Vine is one of the most popular of all the climbers on account of its delicate and fern like foliage and its beautiful star shaped flowers. It's a profuse bloomer and stays with you until frost.

Scarlet White and Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Dolichos (Jack Bean, Hyacinth Bean, etc.)—The old Jack Bean still holds on to its popularity and when properly grown makes a most attractive appearance with its variegated foliage and handsome white and purple flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Maurandia A tender perennial, six to ten feet, ivy shaped leaves, blossoms trumpet shaped, flowers blue, white and rose. It is a splendid thing for rock work, window boxes and hanging baskets. Mixed Pkt., 5c.

We can supply plants of Maurandia in season—see page 65.

Madeira Vine We can supply the roots in season. It is a very hardy vine, easy to grow, and makes a very effective covering. Roots, dozen, 50c.

Cinnamon Vine We can supply the roots of this splendid vine in season. It is a beautiful and hardy vine and is much prized for its beautiful foliage. Price roots, dozen, 50c.

Japanese Hops (Variegated)—A rapid and splendid climber, the foliage being green, tinged with white and yellow and stays with you the entire season. Pkt., 5c.

Velvet Bean This is one of the most remarkable climbers on the list. Individual plants have been known to grow a hundred feet in a season. The leaves are large and of a beautiful green color. Late in the summer the vines will be loaded with great clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by huge bunches or clusters of pods covered with fine like black silky down. Don't plant until the soil is thoroughly warm. Pkt., 5c.

McVay's 50c Collection of Flower Seeds and Bulbs

This collection covers about all the flower seed and spring flowering bulbs that the average home wants. It's not often one has an opportunity to get their flower seed and their bulbs for 50 cents. This collection at catalogue prices would cost \$1.00, so there is a clear saving of 50 cents in the purchase. Please note that the collection contains the most staple of the flower seed as well as flowering bulbs. The seed are packed by us out of fresh stock of the very best quality of seed. The collection cannot be changed or altered, as it's already packed for the mails.

1 Oz. Trailing Nasturtium Mixed	10c	1 Pkt. Sweet Alyssum	5c
1 Oz. Dwarf Nasturtium Mixed	10c	1 Pkt. Verbena Mixed	5c
1 Oz. Sweet Peas, Choice Mixed	15c	1 Pkt. Pansies, Giant Mixed	10c
1 Pkt. Japanese Morning Glory Mixed	5c	1 Pkt. Brazilian Morning Glory	5c
1 Pkt. Cypress Vine Mixed	5c	1 Excelsior White Pearl Tube Rose	5c
1 Red Cannna Root	10c	1 American Gladiola Bulb, pink	5c
1 White Gladiola, Augusta White	5c	1 Francis King, Red Gladiola Bulb	5c
Total Value			\$1.00

Two cent stamps will do.



MORNING GLORY

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED AND FLORAL COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

SWEET PEAS

The space in a seed catalogue is entirely too limited for a thorough discussion of such an important flower as the Sweet Pea has become. Nearly everyone has his own pet formula for growing Sweet Peas, but the ideas embodied in this short description will be of help. Select a well drained situation, running your rows east to west if possible, and open up trenches at least twelve inches deep and eighteen inches wide; let such trenches be about five feet apart. After your trenches are open spade up the bottom and then fill your trenches about half full of good leaf mould mixed well with decayed cow manure. Then add a little air slaked lime, a liberal sprinkling of acid phosphate or, better still, some duplex basic slag phosphate, and where soil is very clayey, a liberal amount of sand can be supplied. Now you can lay out two rows in each trench, six to eight inches apart, and plant the two double rows in your trench, cover with your leaf mould or good virgin soil to depth of about three inches and press soil down firmly. In seeding, better use at least one ounce of seed to twenty feet of single row. When the plants begin to make growth keep filling in your trench until only slight depression is left. If they come too thick, thin out to about four inches apart. Supports must be arranged for promptly as it is most important that the plants be kept upright. Give them frequent workings and never let the soil in the trenches become hard. When plants begin to flower give them plenty of water and keep them cut close of bloom. Watch out for insects, and if they make their appearance spray with Tobacco and Whale Oil Soap.

CAUTION: After all, one must have good seed to succeed. There is a lot of fraud in the Sweet Pea business. We buy our stocks direct from the most reliable growers in California. You can depend on them.



SWEET PEA

Price of Unwin Varieties: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.
Nora Unwin—Large pure white, wavy.

Gladys Unwin—An exquisite shade of pure pink.

Frank Dalby—A fine dark lavender with blue shades.

This type of Sweet Pea is now the most popular on account of the shape of the flowers, improvements made in selection, and the fact that most of the stems carry three and four flowers. In our list that follows, only the choicest bred types are quoted and our customers can reasonably expect them to come true to name.

PRICE OF ALL SPENCER VARIETIES

Delivered by Mail, Postpaid

Named Sorts—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Mixed Spencers—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Apple Blossom—Pink and rose standard, primrose wings.

Asta Ohm—Light lavender and mauve, large and showy.

Blanche Ferry—Carmine rose and white, the standard pink and white.

Captain of the Blues—Large purple with blue wings.

Florence Morse—A fine light delicate pink, with deeper pink margins.

Geo. Herbert—Large waved, salmon pink.

King Edward—A brilliant crimson scarlet, very fine.

Othello—The finest maroon shaded Spencer.

Primrose Spencer—The finest primrose developed, large, wavy.

White Spencer—Large pure white, wings and standard.

Vermillion Brilliant—A pure brilliant scarlet, both wings and standard.

America—White striped, with crimson brilliant.

Ethel Roosevelt—Primrose, overlaid with flakes of crimson.

Florence Nightingale—The largest and finest lavender.

Mixed Spencer—A choice mixture of standard colors.

Unwin Varieties

This type of Sweet Peas, while generally classed among the Spencers, are entirely distinct, notwithstanding they are waved and fluted much like the Spencers.

Grandiflora or Old-Fashion Types

The old fashioned Sweet Peas still hold their own with the fancier Spencer types. The bloom is not quite so large as the Spencer and is of different shape and not as many to stem, but for color and beauty they are still preferred by some.

Price of all varieties of named Grandiflora Sorts—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Mixed Grandiflora—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Dorothy Eckford—A large pure free flowering white.

Emily Henderson—A good early white.

Prima Donna—A fine large pink, light shades.

King Edward VII—A fine large crimson, brilliant.

Countess of Radnor—A splendid shade of lavender.

America—White, covered with splashes and stripes of red.

Captain of Blues—A fine sort, with purple standard and blue wings.

Lady Grisel Hamilton—Large hooded shaped blue and lavender.

Janet Scott—A large flowering deep pink.

Mixed Grandiflora—A choice mixture of hybrids, all colors.

McVay's 50c Sweet Pea Collection

The following represents the very best in Sweet Peas, worth seventy cents at retail value. It consists of one-fourth pound of Sweet Peas, embracing the best Pink, White and Lavender varieties, and in addition one ounce of an extra choice mixture of all the colors. It's just the assortment that the average home wants and those not familiar with the different varieties should buy this collection because they will certainly avoid any error or mistake they might make in their own selection.

1 Oz. Apple Blossom Spencer, Pink.	20c
1 Oz. Florence Nightingale Spencer, Lavender.	20c
1 Oz. White Spencer.	20c
1 Oz. Mixed Large Flowering Grandiflora Type.	10c

Total.....

70c

For fifty cents we mail the above collection, postpaid, to any one in the United States.
Two cent stamps will do.

Write all you want to say about this order on this sheet. Requests for quotations and other information requiring an answer on separate piece of paper.

Send us here the name and address of two or three parties who plant a good lot of seed:

Name..... P. O. Address.....

Name _____ P. O. Address _____

Name _____ P. O. Address _____

McVay Seed & Floral Co., (Inc.) gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs or Plants it sells, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned and money, if any, that has been paid will be refunded.

Kirke System

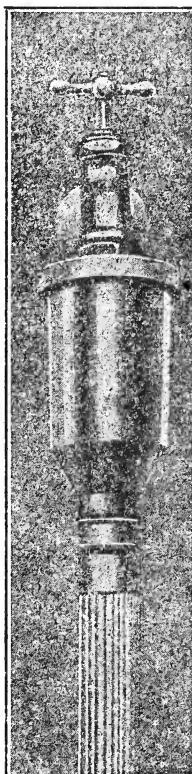
DESTROY INSECTS OR FERTILIZE THE SOIL While Watering



The KIRKE SYSTEM of fertilizing or destroying insects requires the attachment of a simple device to your garden hose. This consists of the Kirke Feeder, price \$3.00 each, a cylindrical cartridge container, which is easily connected to any standard size water-faucet, and in which is placed a Kirke Fertilizer Insecticide or Fungicide Cartridge.

Place one of these Cartridges in the Feeder, place the Feeder between the faucet and hose, and, by turning on the water, you will begin an operation that is not alone labor and time saving, but also Clean, Odorless, Positive Acting, Easily Handled, Practicable, Economical and Efficient.

Kirke Cartridges, which have been so enthusiastically received by all users, have the special patented and ingeniously scientific feature of dissolving slowly. The flow of water through the Feeder and hose dissolves the cartridges so gradually as to insure an even and positive distribution of Fertilizer, Insecticide or Fungicide. They are composed of the highest grade of concentrated and extremely active chemicals, and are sufficiently hardened to prevent a too rapid wasting. There need be no fear of clogging, for



Kirke Cartridges are thoroughly dissolved before leaving the nozzle or sprinkler.

KIRKE FERTILIZER CART-RIDGE keeps lawn-grass green and flowers in bloom. A high grade fertilizer. \$3.00 per dozen, \$1.60 per half dozen, 30c each.

KIRKE "TOBACCO" NICOTINE COMPOUND: An insecticide actively injurious to soft bodied sucking insects; will neither burn nor stain foliage or fruit. \$3.00 per dozen, \$1.60 per half dozen, 30c each.

KIRKE HOTHOUSE SPECIAL NICOTINE COMPOUND: Speci-ally prepared for use against soft bodied, sucking insects where these insect pests have become a plague. \$5.00 per dozen, \$2.75 per half dozen, 50c each.

KIRKE ARSENATE OF LEAD COMPOUND: A strong stomachic poison; an insecticide deadly to such insects as Grape-rot Worm, Bug Moth, Caterpillars, Gypsy Moth, Potato Bugs, Curculio, etc. \$4.50 per dozen, \$2.30 per half dozen, 40c each.

KIRKE ANGLE-WORM DESTROYER: Sprayed by Kirke System, kills Angle-Worms by the thousands, thereby preventing lawns, golf course putting, greens, croquet grounds, tennis courts, etc., from becoming broken and mounded. \$12.00 per dozen, \$1.00 each.

KIRKE RED ANT DESTROYER: A most efficient destructive agent against red ants. And;

KIRKE BLACK ANT DESTROYER: Neither of these poisons are destructive to lawns or foliage. \$3.00 per dozen, \$1.60 per half dozen, 30c each.

KIRKE SPRINKLING-CAN PLANT FOOD: For use in house and piazza plant soils, and wherever running water is not available. One tablet is sufficient for 8 gallons of water.

\$3.00 per dozen boxes (144 tablets), \$1.60 per half dozen (72 tablets), 30c per dozen (12 tablets).





Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane

See Page 50 for
Full Information

50c worth
seed plants
an acre and
will pro-
duce 400 to
600 gallons
fine syrup,
worth 50cto
75c per gal-
lon. Send
us 50c and
we will mail
you half pk.
seed.

Huff's Wonder Corn

The greatest and most wonderful novelty of the season. This is a flour corn, producing bread equal to biscuit, and a roasting ear without equal. The grain is white and when hard looks like a fresh green ear of corn. It has a hard outer shell, but when broken powders up inside like flour. Each grain planted produces, direct from the ground, three to five large stalks, and each stalk will bear three to five ears, eight to ten inches long. Its yield is tremendous, so for bread, stock or forage the possibilities

with this corn are unlimited. Write for special circular. Mr. Huff has worked on this corn for five years before offering for the first time. Price by mail, postpaid, qt., 50c; not prepaid, pk., \$2.00; bu., \$6.00.